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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

A War Over War Debts Brews

German Cabinet Faces a Fall

Britain Bids Germany Come In

Europe Sees Peasants Emerge

Turkey Thanks Kemal Pasha

Debt Puzzles Middle American

WASHINGTON feels two swirling tides of opinion on postponement and settlement of war debts. Congressmen who express themselves are unanimously adamant to granting European nations any further relief. But many Congressmen wish to consider before committing themselves. Newspaper editorial opinion, dominantly, is that a reasoned settlement must be found somewhere between Europe's sweeping demands that look to cancellation and a refusal to consider scaling down. Most sympathy is felt for Britain, with its good sportsmanship and its big amount due. France is regarded as easily able to meet its moderate Dec. 15 payment; Belgium as able to meet its small one. It is thought Italy will pay, and that the smaller nations cannot. President and President-Elect must wait upon Congress—On Capitol Hill capacity-to-pay and pay-no-part will soon wage resounding war.

★ ★ ★

If Germany sees the von Papen Government yield suddenly to the pressure against it and place its resignation in the hand of President von Hindenburg. The Chancellor bends before the steady refusal of all parties of importance to coöperate, the probability of another Reichstag that would have to be dissolved to save himself, and the possibility of a general strike. It is held that 90 per cent of the voters are against his rule by dictation. Von Hindenburg may be able to broaden and retain the Cabinet, or may have to throw it overboard. The venerable President again looms as the sole stable element in the Government—His people's faith enables him to hold through the storm.

★ ★ ★

If Britain offers new disarmament proposals at Geneva which recognize Germany's equality of rights and bid it return to the arms parley. Sir John Simon, presenting the proposals, asks that the European nations, including Germany, reiterate the Kellogg-Briand pact. He calls for the limiting of capital ships and heavy guns, abolition of naval military planes and bombing, and international control of civil aviation. Germany would achieve equality under the same limitation as other powers. American Delegate Davis makes his first speech—He feels that Germany, if sincere, will now come in.

★ ★ ★

If Eastern and central Europe find that this is the period of the peasant's emergence. In many countries he comes out of the serfdom that has held him since the Middle Ages into the status of the emancipated citizen. With the liberation of oppressed peoples comes the breaking up of baronial estates to give the freed ones land. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania stir with the mighty change. In Russia is the Red Revolution—But it is the sure, peaceful Green Evolution that assures the heart of these nearby lands.

★ ★ ★

If France, Great Britain and Germany form an economic consortium to undertake public projects and increase employment. First will come electrification of railways in Poland, Roumania, Irak and Portugal. France and Britain are to provide 40 per cent each of the capital, Germany 20 per cent. A loan of 17,000,000,000 francs is to be floated. The undertaking is far-seeing as well as far-reaching—It proposes to help in little nations as well as in big.

★ ★ ★

If Turkey celebrates its 10 years of revolutionizing progress under Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha. At first its conquering warrior, it is as the President, elected again and again, that he receives the tribute of a nation that has swiftly learned the ways of modern trade, adopted airplanes, built railroads, put the Koran into Turkish, put the mosque on the air, established a public school system, modernized the judiciary, sent those baggy red pants to the ragman. Topping everything, it has made all the Balkan countries its fast friends—Greece, once its chief enemy, has lately led it into the League.

★ ★ ★

If Europe's $11,000,000,000 war debt has the middle American doing some thoughtful perspiring. He is as generous as Europe hoped; ready to meet a needy neighbor half way. He would laugh off the war debt if it were a past performance, but remembers that it is a live obligation at the bank waiting for some pessimist to step up and pay. He recalls how, Europe being about to go to pot, he set his teeth, pulled up his belt, and took that burden of unbalancing billions on his back: now that he is himself in the pot, couldn't Europe set its teeth, pull up its belt, and keep its promise to take the burden off? Congress, he hopes, will show him how to be generous to Europe—and show him, at the same time, if not too outrageous, how to be just to himself.

Legislative Leaders Laggard In Formulating Debt Action

Whole Question Today Is Declared to Be Facing Illogical Impasse—Only Reasonable Guide Comes From Unofficial Sources

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — With Congress and a section of the Administration loud in their objection to action which, before Dec. 15, would prevent the collapse of the entire structure of intergovernmental debts, and leading editorial and public comment throughout the country almost equally loud in favoring such action, the debts question today faces an illogical impasse without precedent in American history.

As yet no individual in national office has chosen to stem the apparent congressional tide of disapproval of debt negotiation, although some have recognized that the attitude of Congress is so far rather more apparent than real. They note that a number of powerful legislative leaders have hesitated to rush into print with snap statements against a reasoned settlement with Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Thus the genuine public sentiment which is potentially ready to examine the facts in the light of present-day evidence has to look for its leadership to unofficial commentators. There are plenty of these, ranging from business public leaders to the editorial pages of the nation's chief journals.

President Hoover, with the memory of last season's struggles with Congress still fresh, is dominated by a desire to leave this issue in the hands of the body which is supreme on debt matters. His attitude is complicated by the difficulty of treating separate debtors differently, and here the difficulty concentrates upon France.

Nobody denies that the French Treasury is in a highly favorable position to meet its Dec. 15 obligation, that it has already enjoyed a more lenient debt settlement with the United States than any other power, and that French armaments expenditures are the governing factor in inducing American opposition to further generosity.

But President Hoover, with other leaders both in the Cabinet and Congress, would be thoroughly dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

U. S. CHAMBER SEEKS SOLUTION OF FARM ISSUES

Searching Inquiry Into Entire Situation Is Undertaken by Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—A searching, nonpartisan inquiry into the whole farm situation for the formulation of a comprehensive program of agricultural rehabilitation, will be launched at once by a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, revealed here today. Gen. Robert E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago, will be chairman of the inquiry.

The inquiry is the latest of recent events all pointing to a growing realization that the problem of business recovery is largely wrapped up with the problem of American agriculture. The basic decline in the farmers' dollar; the reduction in farm income; the increased burden of farm debt, are tied in with reduced purchasing power of the country as a whole, it is declared by those who point out that the gross income of United States farms in normal times is from $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000.

The new Congress will have a highly local farm bloc, following a presidential election in which the farm problem was kept well to the front by both parties.

The farm bloc at present is using discussion of the allied debt revision proposals to urge consideration of its own program. Every argument that economic recovery would be aided by writing off the allied debts, it is asserted, holds equally good for the American farm debt. The basic farm mortgage debt of the country, according to Department of Agriculture estimates, is now about $9,000,000,000 and with short-term debt the sum is about $12,000,000,000.

According to preliminary figures issued by Mr. Harriman, in connection with the Chamber's new farm inquiry, more than 450,000 farmers have lost their property through foreclosures between 1920 and 1930; farm property has declined in value $20,000,000,000; tenant farmers have increased by more than 200,000; while from 1930 to 1931 there was an additional decline in annual gross farm income of $2,400,000,000.

Figures released this afternoon by the Department of Labor illustrate farm difficulties. Retail food prices declined 15¾ per cent in the 12 months ending Oct. 15, 1932. Farm goods which cost $1.19 a year ago, can be purchased today for $1. A trifling reverse in direction occurred between September and October, this year, amounting to 0.1 per cent increase in food prices.

Hoover to Receive Roosevelt Nov. 22

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt today informed President Hoover by long-distance telephone that he would arrive at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday and would go directly to the White House for a discussion of war debt problems.

It is planned that the two leaders will confer on debts, world armaments and economic affairs in the executive offices.

Although no definite information was available, a White House secretary said he did not believe the conference would last many hours.

RUMFORD GETS FACTORY

RUMFORD, Maine, Nov 17 (AP) — The town of Rumford voted today in a special town meeting to lend the Gray Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass., $6500, to assist it in removing its plant from Massachusetts and locating here. The factory will provide employment for about 360 Rumford workers.

HOARDER BANKS ARE PARASITES, POMERENE SAYS

R. F. C. Head Condemns Refusal to Lend on Proper Security

The most useless thing in the world is an idle dollar, Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the 500 New England business men assembled at the Hotel Statler in Boston today at the eighth New England Conference. Thus he prefaced a sharp criticism of 10 per cent of the nation's overliquid banks, which in many cases, according to him, have refused to make loans against proper security for the conduct of business.

"I am referring to those banks that are soliciting deposits in their several communities," he said, "boasting that they are 75 per cent or more liquid and refusing to loan their money out to people in need of it to pay labor, to buy goods or to continue manufacturing and commerce."

The bank 75 per cent liquid that refuses to make loans, Mr. Pomerene asserted, is a parasite in the community.

"Their money was earned by the people and belongs to them," he said. "What right have they to refuse to lend it back to the people when they need it?"

If the R. F. C. were making loans in normal times, the banks that are 75 per cent liquid or over would, according to him, establish a lobby in Washington to secure the repeal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

By way of counteracting "our most serious difficulty—lack of confidence and courage," he said he would, if he had the power, compel merchants and supply men to buy one-third more goods than a year ago, the manufacturers to give 90-days to six-months credit instead of 30 to 60 days, the banker to give

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Seeds of New Freedom Yield Rich Harvest

All photos, courtesy of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTRAL EUROPEAN PEASANTRY FINDS ITSELF

Top, Left to Right—The Flax Harvest in Poland. A Young Polish Farmer With a Sample of Oats He Has Harvested. Bottom—View of Harvest on the Eastern Plains of Poland and Typical of Scenes Throughout Baltic Area.

SOCIAL SAFETY SHOWN TO REST ON UNIVERSITY

Progress Seen of Little Use to a Society Not Fitted to Use It

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—A challenge to the universities to erect a framework of sound economic, governmental and social policies on which society of a new age may rest and which will make it possible for benefits of technological discoveries to be shared by all persons, without injury to any, marked the meetings of the conference of universities here today.

Subjects discussed were "the university and economic changes," "the university and governmental changes," and "the university and spiritual values."

The outstanding aim of the university is clearly to give its widest vision on the highest plane and to present objectives which offer the largest opportunity for satisfaction over the longest time, Dr. John Campbell Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution, declared.

Holding that an economic system built on a "so-called basic golden rule" was in accord with the idea of advancing coöperation as con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Europe Sees Peasants Emerge From Serfdom to New Heights

With Shattering of Shackles Binding Them to the Soil, They Are Beginning to Take Part in Own Government

By PAUL SUPER
General Director of the Polish Y. M. C. A.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Throughout eastern and central Europe a silent and impressive movement affecting millions of persons is gathering impetus. It is a process that sees the peasantry of many countries emerging from the serfdom that has held them in thrall since the Middle Ages, to take their places in dignity among the emancipated peoples of the world.

Through eastern Europe a boundary line runs south from Narva, Estonia's northeastern corner, to the Trenches of the Holy Trinity, Poland's most southeasterly point. This is a distance of more than 800 miles. Then it follows the course of the Dniester southeast to the Black Sea, issuing near Odessa, about 250 miles if the line were straight and not a winding river. East of this line is Russia and its Red Revolution, designed to bring a new day to the workers. West of this line lie Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Roumania. And in these lands also there is taking place a great movement, different in character but similar in its objectives. It is the "Green Evolution."

It has taken place like a man slowly awakening. It has not been announced with great acclamation, nor pushed with propaganda. Rather it has arisen and developed, as evolution should. Having its birth in the vast war-torn agricultural areas of those so little known battlefields of 1914-1920, checked by scourges of 1921-1923, retarded in its earlier years by appalling poverty, discouraged but not defeated in these later years by the great agricultural depression that has weighed upon the whole world, this arising of a new peasantry in eastern and central Europe has gone steadily on.

The economic crisis has prevented its achieving its full possibility of material improvement, but even this is noteworthy, and the spiritual gains are enormous.

The movement has two roots: The liberation of oppressed people and classes; sponsoring of legislation with a view to breaking up huge baronial estates, with its consequent availability of land to the peasants.

This parcelation of the feudal territories of the great land owners has taken place quite radically in some lands, such as Lithuania and Czechoslovakia, and more conservatively in others, Poland, for instance. In some countries it has amounted to expropriation; in a few the process

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

South American Upsets Laid To Hope of Improved Trade

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—The presidential upsets in South America during the last few years parallel to a certain extent the recent Democratic victory in the United States. South America, like its northern neighbor, has believed that an economic recovery depended upon a change of administration.

Something more significant, however, than a trade revival found its way into the not always peaceful political changes; something more fundamental, and involving the entire social order of things. Three years ago, a movement toward representative government got under way, and that movement has been reflected in the political changes of late.

Tired of oligarchical rule, impoverished by dictators, and discouraged over revolutions, a great middle class—tradesmen, editors, bankers, and printers—decided to rid itself once and for all time of a system archaic enough to forbid national participation in the political affairs of the Republic.

Why South America waited so long before making such a decision is answered by referring back to the early days of the nations, those days following the separation from Spain. Racial heritages in the early nineteenth century prevented definite steps toward popular government, and those heritages carried on through the 100 years which followed.

South America, it will be recalled, began as a series of Spanish colonies and one Portuguese colony in Brazil. The Spanish settlements separating themselves from Spain along about 1825 became independent states, though not independent as the word is accepted in the United States.

In the struggle that followed military leaders developed, anxious to dominate their own and adjacent provinces. Accordingly, by 1831, five major divisions of Spanish Colonial South America had split up into nine states. Then Mexico, the United Provinces of Central America, raised the total to 12. The number increased to 17 by 1850, and by 1903 reached its present total, 19. The

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Hole 2460 Feet Deep Disgorges Bone Of Cat-Like Animal 50,000,000 Years Old

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—A tiny skull brought up from an oil well nearly half a mile below the surface of the earth in Louisiana is believed by Smithsonian Institution officials to be almost priceless because of the new light it sheds on the distant past.

The skull, now in the National Museum, has been identified as a new species by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, one of the foremost American authorities on ancient mammals. It is believed to have belonged to a warm-blooded, insect-eating creature that lived approximately 50,000,000 years ago just at the close of the age of the great dinosaurs, when the mammals were starting on the road to mastery of the earth.

There is no creature alive today, Smithsonian officials say, which can even remotely resemble the animal that can be reconstructed from the few bones brought up by an oil-well drill from the depth of 2460 feet in Caddo Parish, La. The creature to whom they belonged is believed to have been about the size of a house cat.

The structure of the teeth enable the paleontologists to reconstruct something of the creature's habits. Presumably it was a dweller in the great swamps, the drying up of which brought an end to the wallowing dinosaurs, while the smaller creatures, which had become accustomed to living out of the mud and were sufficiently small and active to climb trees, found the climatic change beneficial.

Ordinarily, the Smithsonian Institution points out, the earlier mammals were so small, and their bones so delicate, that no trace of them now can be found.

Fresh Crisis In Berlin As Cabinet Quits

Von Papen to Continue Till New Grouping Is Effected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 17—Resignation of the entire von Papen Cabinet was accepted today by President von Hindenburg.

Following 1½ hours' discussion with Herr Franz von Papen, the Chancellor, the President made it clear that he will attempt to weld a new Government upon a wider basis than that of the von Papen Cabinet, which, in the 5½ months of its tenure, has been drawing increasing fire from the Hitlerite, Socialist and Roman Catholic Parties.

The President, however, intrusted the Cabinet with carrying on as a "business government." Thus it retains office while negotiations proceed over the formation of a new group.

If the parties are able to present the President with a grouping which can carry out the economic program already in force, as well as command a majority in the new Reichstag, the President is expected to agree to a new combination. Otherwise it is not improbable that a cabinet of "national concentration," resting on the presidential authority, will be retained in some form, possibly including a number of present ministers, especially Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the War Minister.

It is important that the resignation of the Cabinet was intended to give the President a completely free hand to solve the domestic tangle, which has grown rapidly in recent days. The President's acceptance does not necessarily mean that the entire combination will be changed.

Those mentioned for the Chancellorship include Herr Otto Carl Gessler, former Defense Minister; Herr Goerdler, former burgomaster of Leipzig, and Dr. Franz Bracht, present vice-commissioner for Prussia.

The vigorous opposition of the parties, if Herr von Papen continued, raised the possibility of a general strike. Popular opposition is heightened by the contention of anti-Cabinet forces that the recent election shows 90 per cent of the voters are against the present "above party" government.

Today's developments result from a storm that has been gathering for a long time, but which approached its culmination suddenly. Herr von Papen's post-election efforts to negotiate with the parties failed when the Social Democrats refused to discuss coöperation. The Roman Catholic center and the Bavarian People's Party refused to support the Cabinet and also demanded the Chancellor's resignation.

The Nationalists joined the list of parties definitely refusing to negotiate with Herr von Papen. As the Cabinet met to decide on offering its resignation, a letter arrived from the Fascists. It refused the invitation to negotiate for support of the present Cabinet.

Il Duce Extends Acts of Clemency To Anti-Fascists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 17—Seventeen anti-Fascist exiles, including Professor Salvemini, now in London, and Signor Vacirca, editor of an Italian Communist paper published in New York, who were deprived of their citizenship and their property in Italy confiscated, have now been reinstated completely and their property returned.

This new act of clemency on the part of Signor Benito Mussolini in favor of some of his most determined adversaries came as a pleasant surprise and has caused an excellent impression in political quarters. Although it is doubtful whether the individuals concerned will care to return to the home country, it is evident that Il Duce's gesture has important political significance and may be a prelude to revision of the strict police measures still in force here.

A further sign of change in Fascist internal policy is the virtual suspension of sittings of the special military tribunal.

The Italian Parliament reopened today for a brief session and its first meeting was devoted to commemoration of the first decade of Fascist rule in Italy.

Thar She Blows!— But Not a Whale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Blow-holes in the earth where strong currents of air "blow" and then "suck in" are one of the curious phenomena of the endless flat Nullabor plains of the sparsely populated south coast of Western Australia. The explanation of the curiosity is said to be the action of waters of the Great Australian Bight forcing their way through underground channels of the limestone of the plain.

Remarkable caves, too, are found in this region. Lynch's cave at Loongana was found beneath a hole in a slight ground depression. Its many dark passages have strong currents of air rushing in, apparently from some opening in the limestone cliffs, which break the rollers from the southern ocean.

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THINGS PRESENT

Families are usually very circumspect about lowering the windows before entering upon a serious discussion; and now the question has arisen about good manners for radio. Should a nation air its political squabbles to friendly neighbors? Read "Hush! The Window Is Open" on the Editorial page.

"Come Visit Orchard House—Home of 'Little Women'" on the Young Folks' page celebrates the centenary of Louisa M. Alcott.

With the approach of Thanksgiving Day in America, "The Log of the Mayflower" proves seasonable. Home Forum page.

The Editor's Puzzle offers some more practice for your blue pencil. Next-to-the-last page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The Household page tomorrow will be packed with helpful hints for the housewife.

Friday brings one of the thrice-a-week installments of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By."

REICH STAND ON EQUALITY GAINS FORCE

British Arms Proposals Go Far in Direction of Recognition

RETURN OF GERMANS TO PARLEY SOUGHT

Success of World Conference on Trade Said to Hinge on Arms Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 17—The new British proposals presented to the Disarmament Conference bureau today by Sir John Simon constitute the greatest effort yet made to bring Germany back into the conference through recognition of its equality of rights. This phase of Sir John's speech tends to overshadow the interesting technical proposals included in the British Government's suggestions.

The British Foreign Secretary's address called forth a statement by Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegates, who had never before spoken in the conference. Mr. Davis declared the success of the forthcoming World Economic Conference depends largely on the results obtained in the Disarmament Conference. He emphasized the urgent need from an economic viewpoint of substantial reduction and limitation of arms. He made, however, no direct reference to the connection between the debts issue and the disarmament question, although his remarks might be interpreted as implying such connection.

Equality in Limitations

Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the conference, in seconding Sir John's remarks declared Germany's presence will be "indispensably required" if the conference is to reach a successful conclusion. Leading American delegates privately expressed the opinion that if Germany really desires to solve the disarmament problem in concert with other countries an excellent opportunity is afforded on the basis of the British proposals.

The principal provisions of Sir John's suggestions which have a bearing on the question of Germany's claim to equality of rights and Germany's armaments are as follows:

Reminding the bureau that the Versailles treaty can be set aside only by agreement between the signers, Sir John pointed out that the proposals presented to the conference last week by the French Government included a suggestion relating to the method of recruiting continental armies, which would involve modification of the Versailles treaty and which itself aims at applying the doctrine of equality. He stressed Germany's undisputed right as a member of the League of Nations to take its place as an equal in the Disarmament Conference.

Technical Recommendations

Sir John recommended that European states, including Germany, should reiterate the pledge contained in the Briand-Kellogg pact that they would not in any circumstances attempt to resolve any present or future differences by resort to force and advocated placing the limitations of Germany's armaments in the same convention as that which will define the limitations on the armaments of other countries. These newly expressed limitations in the case of Germany, he thought, should last for the same period and be subject to the same methods of revision as those of other countries.

Among the technical recommendations made by the British Foreign Secretary were the following: Any construction undertaken by Germany should not increase the total tonnage in any category to which the German navy is at present restricted. Sir John made this suggestion, he said, only when investigation had shown that the arbitrary figure of 10,000 tons as the limit for capital ships would fail to command general acceptance.

He reiterated Britain's willingness to limit cruisers to 7000 tons with six-inch guns and again advocated abolition of submarines. While condemning large tanks, the British memorandum maintains that smaller ones of primarily defensive character are essential. No definite limit as to size is fixed, but it is assumed this would be about 20 tons.

Control of Aviation

As regards heavy mobile land guns it is recommended that the limits should be fixed as near 105 millimeters as possible. This would approximate the British 4.5 gun which just exceeds 105 millimeters and to which Germany is now limited. This proposal marks an advance over earlier suggestions here, which have tended to accept the figure of 155 millimeters.

In regard to air forces the British proposal advocated abolition by international agreement of military and naval machines and bombing (apart from the use of such machines as are necessary for police purposes in outlying places) combined with effective international control of civil aviation.

It also recommends immediate reduction of the air forces of leading powers to the level of the British which, according to Sir John, ranks only fifth, and an additional cut or one-third all round of the world's air forces thus reduced, England included.

Limitations of the unladen weight of military aircraft to the lowest figure possible are also recommended.

EUROPE STARTS UNITED SCHEME OF EMPLOYMENT

French, German and British Bankers to Float Loans for Various Projects

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—The formation of an economic consortium by France, Germany and Great Britain, which is designed to assist in the return of prosperity and in coping with the unemployed problem, was announced yesterday by M. Raymond Patenotre, who will be in charge of its operations.

"We foresee," said M. Patenotre, "a return of prosperity by the natural process of the development of industrialization. The unemployed in the smaller depressed countries will be given work, while the jobless in the larger countries will be relieved by the operation of factories."

The plan was described as a combination of French capital and German industry, with guarantees covering the subjects of insurance, security and non-competition.

M. Patenotre, who was born in the United States and whose father served as French Ambassador at Washington, is France's Undersecretary for National Economy. As vice-president in actual charge of the operations of the consortium he will have headquarters in Paris. The German Minister of National Economy will serve as German vice-president of the organization.

The first project of the consortium will be the offer of a loan of 17,000,000,000 francs (currently $680,000,000) for the electrification of railways in Poland, Roumania, Irak, and Portugal.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune said France and England would provide 40 per cent of this loan each, and Germany would furnish 20 per cent.

The consortium will consist of three syndicates — Franco-German financial experts; British, French and German bankers; and a Franco-German syndicate designed to carry out recommendations of the banking group in the electrification projects.

M. Patenotre said the organization was purely an economic arrangement. Premier Edouard Herriot will be its titular head in France and Chancellor Franz von Papen in Germany.

Growth of Friendship Found in Consortium

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Evidence of improved relationship between France and Germany was read today by American observers into M. Raymond Patenotre's announcement that Germany, France and Great Britain are arranging an economic consortium for rehabilitating Europe.

A similar consortium was attempted by American, European and Japanese bankers for the development of railways in Manchuria before the World War but it fell through because of the zones of influence in China claimed by Japan, Russia and other powers, and various other political entanglements.

American economists have read of the project with great interest, but are less optimistic than M. Patenotre about the reconciliation of conflicting political interests which have manifested themselves in Europe whenever tariff unions or other plans for stimulating trade by co-operative movements were proposed.

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Hoarder Banks Are Condemned

(Continued from Page 1)

longer terms of credit, and the laborer to consent to a temporary wage reduction.

The R. F. C., since Feb. 2, 1932, when it was opened for business, he said, had made 8979 loans to 6340 financial institutions, representing $1,483,371,275. These lendings mean, he said, that credit has been loosed to institutions serving 30,923,476 depositors, policyholders and borrowers.

Governors of all the New England states reported better conditions and genuine support for economics in government.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LOADINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Freight loadings of the New York Central System showed a sharp decrease last week. The total was 82,788 cars compared with 91,608 in the week ended Nov. 5. Loadings on the road's own lines were 35,869 compared with 40,013, while receipts from connections totaled 46,928 cars compared with 51,685.

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Indians and English Working To Evolve New Constitution

Forty Delegates Resume Their Positions, Sitting Again at a Round Table to Solve Important Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—In this ancient home of parliamentary institutions 45 Indian and British delegates today resumed their places at a round table for the purpose of putting finishing touches to a new constitution for India.

The venue of the conference has been transferred from St. James's Palace—where two previous conferences were held—to Westminster, the seat of British constitutional government.

The Prime Minister, welcoming the Indian delegates, stated that they had met to work as a committee, not as a conference. Agreement had been reached on the broad question of a new constitution, now they had to work out details.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for India, indicated that it was the intention of the British Government to expedite the work with a view to enabling Parliament to set up a joint select committee to give final form to the constitutional scheme early next year.

The chief subjects to be threshed out are as follows: Relations between the federal center and the units of federation, specifically legislative and administrative; special powers and responsibilities of Governor-General and provincial governors; financial safeguards; army; constituent powers and powers of the Indian legislature in regard to the British Parliament; form of states' instruments of accession to federation.

Unified System

The actual work of the conference is to outline a scheme that will enable Great Britain, British India, and 563 Indian states to realign existing governmental methods into a unified system satisfactory to all. This is to be done within the framework of a federation between British India and the Indian native states. British interests touch Indian interests at almost every stage of the negotiations.

The political sentiment of British India aims at complete responsibility both in the provinces and at the center. On the other hand the princes who rule the native states demand that their sovereignty must be protected and their relations with the British Crown maintained as an integral feature of the new constitution. To the politician of British India paramountcy will rest with the electorate; to the princes of Indian India paramountcy must vest in the British Crown.

Meanwhile, the question of safeguards opens up further fields of controversy. Safeguards are being sought, specially by the British, on a fivefold scale. These are on behalf of imperial interests; the relations between Indian states and the British Crown; federal finance; problems of defense and administration; and questions affecting commercial discrimination.

Relations With Crown

The relations between the Indian states and the British Crown will virtually be the keystone of the federation scheme. Mr. MacDonald, in his concluding speech at the second Round Table Conference in St. James's Palace on Dec. 1, 1931, described the aim of the negotiations as federation with "self-governing provinces and the Indian states as its basis."

The questions of federal finance have already been largely worked out by a special finance committee, under Lord Eustace Percy, which visited India to study the problem at first hand.

Defense looms as a contentious subject. In addition to an Indian Army of approximately 150,000 Indian troops a British Army of approximately 60,000 British troops is maintained in India. Englishmen and Indians alike are of opinion that the withdrawal of this army is not possible immediately.

Similarly, it is maintained that a strong cadre of Britishers will require to remain in India as part of the Indian Civil Service.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church: Bellevue Community Theater, Belgrade Avenue, Roslindale, 8.

Lexington: First in series of educational lectures, "My Life Afloat," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. retired, Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, 8:15. Open to public.

Cohasset Dramatic Club: Meeting, Mr. William Wolff, guest artist, Cohasset Town Hall, 8.

University Extension Division, State Department of Education: Opening of "Current Events" course by Mr. Anson W. Belding, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 6.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, talk on "Old Chinese Gardens," by Miss Grace Boynton, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Alumnae Association of Bradford Junior College and Bradford Club of New England: Buffet supper and speaking program, Women's Republican Club, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "The Stratosphere and the Weather," by Mr. Ford A. Carpenter, preceded by organ recital, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Art Club: Motion picture, "Trail Mates," Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, address, "What the Public Wants," by Mr. Sumner C. Jacobs, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 6:30.

Jewish Women's College Club: Meeting, address, "A Program for Law Reform," by Mr. Reuben Laurie, Women's Republican Club, 8:15.

Education in New England lecture, "Transportation Problems in New England," by Mr. A. P. Russell, B. U. School of Education, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "More Climbing in the Alps," by Miss Miriam E. O'Brien, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): "Understanding Your Neighbor," discussion meeting led by Rabbi Harry Levi, open to young people, 7:30. Bridge and bazaar, auspices Pioneer Club, 7. International party for Industrial Girls of Greater Boston, 6:30.

Florence Crittenton League: Bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel until 10.

New England Council: State dinner and conferences of delegates to New England Conference, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Ruth Culbertson, pianist, 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"La Forza del Destino," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Frances E. Willard Settlement: Rummage sale, courtyard, 44 Charles Street, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

New England Council: Conference meetings, 9:15; luncheon and second general session, 12:45, Hotel Statler.

Judge Baker Foundation: Lecture and luncheon for parents, Women's Republican Club, 11.

Massachusetts State D. A. R.: Board luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12.

Boston Public Library: Exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "American Indian Children," 9; "The Birds Fly South," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Near East Foundation: Sale of Near East handicraft products, home of Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, 253 Commonwealth Avenue, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Women's Educational annd Industrial Union: Exhibition of needlework, 264 Boylston Street, through Saturday.

Boston City Federation: Meeting and speaking program, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Art, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; eighteenth century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; Continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Oil and charcoal portraits and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate.

Irving and Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Kenneth Bates. Through Nov. 19.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 3.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastels and flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 3. Landscapes and sketches by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 19.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds, probably shifting to north or northeast Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder; much colder in east portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; Saturday probably rain.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; much colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; Saturday probably rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest or north winds diminishing and shifting to northeast Friday; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	62	Montreal	26	30
Bismarck	6	24	Nantucket	58	62
Boston	56	66	New Orleans	36	52
Buffalo	26	34	New York	46	58
Calgary	20		Norfolk, Va.	52	68
Charleston	54	68	North Platte	20	34
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	48	66
Cincinnati	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	76
Denver	36	44	Pittsburgh	34	48
Eastport, Me.	48	48	Portland, Me.	54	54
Hatteras	58	70	Raleigh	46	70
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	24	32
7p.m. Nov.16	78		St. Paul	20	24
Helena, Mont.	46	46	Salt Lake City	40	48
Huron, S. D.	24	32	San Francisco	68	74
Jacksonville	56	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	42
Kansas City	20	26	Seattle	56	58
Key West	70	78	Tampa	60	78
Los Angeles	66	84	Washington	42	66
Memphis	34	36	Wichita, Kan.	24	28
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Williston, N.D.	12	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 17.
B—Maximum Nov. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:25 p. m., Friday 2:03 a. m. Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

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Sale of Property For Taxes Ordered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Machinery of the Cook County Court moved rapidly and decisively against delinquent taxpayers when Judge Edmund K. Jarecki in a sweeping order sent 56,000 properties to "order of judgment and sale" for unpaid taxes unless settlements are made promptly.

This action was taken by the judge on Nov. 14 in dismissing an objection to 1930 taxes filed by the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers of Illinois on behalf of 28,000 members who own 56,000 pieces of property.

The objection, like similar objections filed against 1928 and 1929 taxes, was made on the grounds that the assessments were illegally and fraudently made because large amounts of personal property were omitted from the rolls, making the real estate tax higher than it should be. Judge Jarecki's decision makes it necessary for the property owners to post the full amount of their tax bills before taking further legal steps to obtain reductions.

OIL CLOGGING HALTS AMY JOHNSON FLIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison received a cablegram today from his wife, Amy Johnson, who is flying to beat his record from London to Cape Town.

"Forced landing Benguela," the message said. "No oil pressure. Doubt if can be rectified here but wiring later. Terribly disappointed." Captain Mollison answered: "Marvelous show, Amy. Hope it's only the oil filters."

International Understanding Strong In 'German Corridor' at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 17—The Polish Corridor may be a cause of strife and confusion in Europe, but the "German Corridor" at Wellesley College is the scene of international amity and understanding. Five students and an instructor, Fraulein Gertrud Guenther, have their rooms off this corridor which is situated in the fourth floor tower wing of Shafer Hall.

Here they manufacture the synthetic atmosphere of the Fatherland. They speak German except when politeness prompts them to include uninitiated visitors in the conversation. Every night from 9:30 until 10 they have a group tea in one of the rooms and once a week Fraulein Guenther instructs them informally in the art, literature, customs and lore of their adopted land.

Every Thursday evening rollicking folk songs ring down the corridor until the flag of the German Republic at the far end flutters with the excitment. Sometimes the girls dance after dinner to the tunes of German records.

The German department hopes some day to maintain a house of its own on the campus similar to the Maison Crawford, the French house. Students majoring in Spanish and Italian have established tables in several of the campus dining rooms where she who does not know the native word for the foods must fast. In this way they hope to get something of the background of the languages they study, although they are not included in the limited group of juniors who represent Wellesley abroad each year.

The students on the German Corridor are: Dorothy Sterrett '35, Philadelphia; Eleanor Schwenk '35, Philadelphia; Dora Cummings '33, Newton Center, Mass.; Elizabeth Aery '34, Hampton, Virginia; Josephine Burrows '34, Edwardsville, Ill.

School Founded On Isle Royale

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 17 (AP)—A few more days of freezing temperature and one of the strangest little schools in America will be isolated in Lake Superior by winter ice.

Six families, representing a population increase of 200 per cent over former years, have chosen to stay until next spring on Isle Royale, that 229 square miles of summer beauty and winter waste, 50 miles off the upper peninsula shore.

For the first time in 80 years the State of Michigan has established a school on Isle Royale. There are six pupils, including four boys between 5 and 12 years of age and two girls in high school.

Their teacher is Mrs. Dorothy Simonson of Calumet, who took her six-year-old son with her. Five of the pupils are sons and daughters of Mr. Holder Johnson, a commercial fisherman, living at Chippewa Harbor, and it is in his home that the school is situated.

Although winter closed in earlier than usual and a gleaming expanse of firm ice already encloses Isle Royale, adult residents were relieved because a most important shipment of books, sent from the state library have arrived. The books must serve a school and a community which will not see another book, magazine or newspaper until spring.

NEGRO STUDY GROUP MEETS IN ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17—The Commission for the Study of Negro Life and History at their annual convention opened a series of meetings in Atlanta to extend from Nov. 13 through today.

At the first session addresses were made by Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, and by Prof. R. E. Cureton of Washington High School. A program of Negro music was given on Nov. 14 under the direction of Prof. Frederick Hall, director of music at Clark University.

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Massachusetts-Huntington Avenue Section

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Carroll J. Burns is getting everything ready for the big feast. The tender turkey will be roasted to a turn in our famous Platinum Kitchen . . . and all the fixin's will be prepared just as you'd like them by a master chef. The price . . . 1.25
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'STOP SPENDING OUR MONEY,' IS SLOGAN URGED

Dr. Butler Is Speaker at Dinner of the National Economy League

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—"Stop spending our money" was proposed as a new slogan for the American people by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler at the National Economy League dinner last night in a speech in which he deplored the colossal debts and heavy taxation of government and asserted that "the practical and straightforward way to balance the budget is not to tax more, but to spend less."

Dr. Butler characterized payments to veterans of last wars as "the greatest scandal in our history" and declared that the bonus proposal threatens bankruptcy to the nation and is "a dole, un-American, anti-American and put there only by selfish, personal and group pressure."

He recommended other savings in the Farm Board, Department of Agriculture and Post Office expenditures and stated that money would be saved and the public interest served by uniting the War and Navy departments in a single department of national defense. He characterized the "overlapping and duplication of administrative service in Washington" as "simply appalling," and declared that "one has only to read casually the vast outpouring of printed material from the national capital to see how many things our Government is trying to do which it ought not to touch and how many things it is trying to do which, of necessity, it can only do badly."

Dr. Butler criticized the procedure which puts public undertakings outside the debt limits the law places upon the borrowing capacity of government, adding that "one can never tell from official statements without most careful and minute examination whether they contain all the facts."

Dr. Butler was introduced by Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, who said that the problems of men with relation to finance are the problems of women, since women pay 49 per cent of the federal income tax and own 45 per cent of the wealth of the country.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd presided and presented Mr. E. Roland Harriman, who is to serve as chairman of a nation-wide campaign to raise $300,000 for the league's fight against governmental extravagance. Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt and Mrs. E. Marshall Field, who are to head the men and women's division in the campaign, spoke briefly.

Mr. Harriman stated that the league "has been created to inform, arouse and help organize the people of the United States to the end that they will demand that the federal, state and local governments drastically reduce expenditures, which we believe threaten an indefinite continuance of the depression and unemployment."

Trumbull Heads Group to Take Up Cord Controversy

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—A new element entered the contest over control of the Aviation Corporation of Delaware last night with the announcement of an independent committee of stockholders "not partisan in the controversy" between the corporation management and Mr. E. L. Cord.

Announcement of the new committee headed by former Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, came at the close of a day marked by fresh charges and countercharges between the two interests battling for proxies and by a statement, quoting Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that there could be "no coöperation between labor, Mr. Cord and any company which he dominates."

The announcement of the Trumbull committee said all stockholders would be solicited for proxies and that a letter to be written them would state that the members of the committee believe, with their background of experience in the aviation field and their ability to determine with reasonable certainty the merits of the controversy referred to, that they will exercise the powers of the proxies given them in the best interests of the stockholders.

Mr. Trumbull was one of the organizers of the Colonial Airways System which was later taken over by the Aviation Corporation. He is a licensed pilot. Other members of the committee are: Mr. William B. Mayo of Detroit, former chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company; Howard Coonley, of Boston, president of the Walworth Company; Mr. William C. Welborn of Evansville, Ind., one of the organizers of the Universal Air Lines, later taken over by the Aviation Corporation and Mr. John W. Van Allen, Buffalo, N. Y. lawyer and one of the organizers of the Colonial Western Airways.

Production Cost Of Helium Reduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Reduction of the net cost of producing helium from $36.18 per 1000 cubic feet in 1925 to $7.10 in 1932 has done much to make the army and navy lighter-than-air aviation program feasible, the Bureau of Mines pointed out today in its annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Records show that costs at the Amarillo, Texas, helium plant dropped approximately $3 a 1000 cubic feet during the last fiscal year. The plant can produce 24,000,000 cubic feet of helium a year, but never has been operated at full capacity. Production increased from 11,362,730 cubic feet in 1931 to 15,171,680 in 1932, although operation of the plant cost the Government some $1500 less.

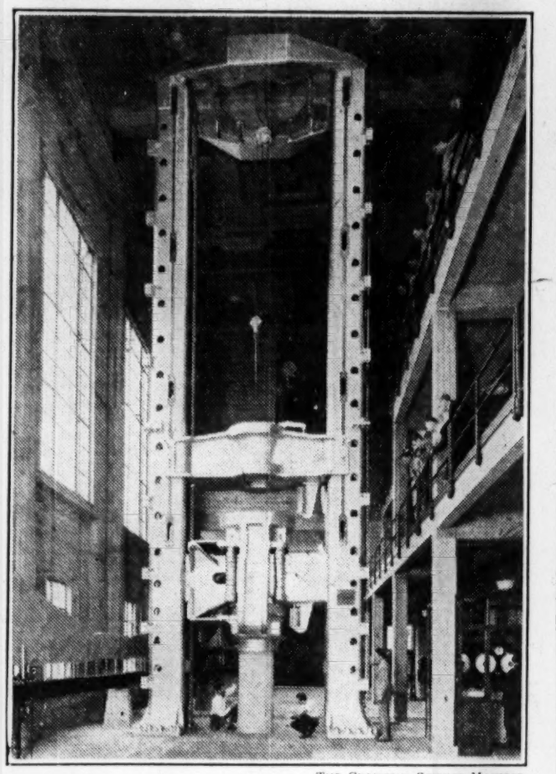
The metallurgical division of the bureau concludes its section of the report with a warning that "to meet the competition of richer deposits in other parts of the world, domestic producers of several metals must in large measure employ cheaper and better mining and metallurgical methods."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Herman Tranting Jr., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. L. I. Black, Atlantic, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. Newcomb, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Lorina L. Beaumont, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Kilpatrick, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Jones, Ipswich, Mass.
Frank C. Hull, Ipswich, Mass.
Mrs. Janette Laidlaw, Old Orchard Beach, Maine.
Mary A. Hall, Roslindale, Mass.
Mary V. Garvey, Providence, R. I.
Isabelle Girvin, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary C. Garvey, Washington, D. C.

Steel Crumbles Under Its Pressure



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TESTING MACHINE AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Initial Test Is Being Made on Concrete Cylinder 30 Inches in Diameter Which Collapsed Under 2,950,000 Pounds Compression.

Belgium Questions Alliances

* * *

Shall It Turn to France or Germany? Strong Cabinet Faces Socialist Gains

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Attention has been directed to Belgium because of the fall of the Renkin Ministry and the formation of the De Broqueville Government, which will prepare the elections. At the last elections, in the middle of 1929, a Roman Catholic-Liberal coalition was formed, and the present Government is composed of outstanding personages from both the Roman Catholic and the Liberal Parties. The Chamber should normally sit for four years, but the difficulties that have arisen will hasten a new appeal to the people.

The coalition has a substantial majority—105 seats out of 187; that is to say, 77 Roman Catholics and 28 Liberals, against 70 Socialists, 11 Frontists (i. e., Flemish) and 1 Communist.

The municipal elections, however, which showed successes for the Socialists, are held to indicate that the Chamber is no longer really representative of the country. Like other countries, Belgium is badly hit by the international economic situations. Perhaps it is more severely hit than other countries, for it depends on international commerce which has considerably declined.

Aid to the unemployed in the present financial year has cost 1,000,000,000 francs (about $27,500,000) which is a large sum for a little country. The industrialists have tried to reduce their prices. Serious strikes show popular unrest. The budgetary embarrassment may be judged when it is said that there is a deficit of 3,000,000,000 francs, and it is generally agreed that it will be difficult to increase taxation which already presses too heavily on the nation.

The Comte de Broqueville has had an interesting past; and his political action during the World War was the object of animated discussion. The Ministry he has formed is regarded as particularly strong. It contains no fewer than four former Prime Ministers and is regarded as the most brilliant in post-war Belgian history.

With such men as M. Poullet, M. Jaspar, and M. Theunis (who has a great reputation as financier), and with M. Francqui to preside over the Treasury Commission, together with others equally notable, he has effected a union which has been compared with that which was effected in France by M. Poincaré. But it is, of course, essentially anti-Socialist. This was inevitable in view of the attitude of the Belgian Socialists. But although the Socialists may not obtain an absolute majority in the elections, they may nevertheless dominate the situation and force an alliance with certain Liberal elements.

* * *

Important as the economic problems are, the problem of foreign relations is likewise extremely acute. M. Fernand Neuray of the Nation Belge, exchanging confidences with M. Emile Buré of the French journal L'Ordre, used the startling title: "Belgium Is Afraid." This is doubtless a journalistic exaggeration, but it is true that Belgium finds itself in a delicate position between France and Germany.

The future appears less certain than a few years ago; and it may well be that there are Belgians who regret that their country lost its neutrality. The alliance with France is more precarious, and Germanophile influences have helped to awaken doubts. To which side should Belgium turn? Is Locarno the sheet-anchor which it seemed to be?

The collapse of the Young Plan was found disturbing. The French custom duties and quotas have been severely criticized. The Socialists favor an immediate disarmament, but, on the other hand, it is held that open frontiers would be a temptation to Belgium's neighbors.

In short, Belgium has now no settled foreign policy. It lies between two powerful neighbors and it hesitates to make a choice. Yet, since it is obvious that the future of Belgium is bound up with the peace of Europe, it would seem that its best course is to cultivate good relations both with France and Germany, and to continue its reliance on the League of Nations, which M. Paul Hymans has always advocated.

Tester Crushes Resistance Of 4,000,000 Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—How much pressure will a concrete cylinder 30 inches in diameter and 60 inches in height stand? Or a steel specimen 81 inches through?

These are the kind of problems faced by constructive engineers. They can be answered by the Engineering Materials Laboratory of the University of California now that it has installed the world's largest testing machine, capable of developing a crushing load of 4,000,000 pounds or a pulling load of 3,000,000.

The machine has two functions: it applies a load to the object under test by means of hydraulic pressure, and it measures the load applied, indicating the pressure on dials in the control room. A loudspeaker will be installed so that the man in the glass-inclosed instrument and control room may inform observers and operators as to the progress of the test.

Parts of the machine are so large and heavy that it required 12 freight cars to transport them to California, Prof. G. E. Troxell of the civil engineering department explained. The movable crosshead alone weighs 37 tons, and the cast steel bed plate weighs 40 tons. Tests are not limited to concrete and steel. Huge blocks of stone, heavy wire ropes, massive crane hooks, parts of machinery and other large objects can be tried. The machine is also sensitive to small loads as well.

During the acceptance tests the 81-inch steel specimen failed at 3,095,000 pounds in tension, while the 30-inch concrete cylinder gave way at 2,950,000 pounds in compression.

LIFE INSURANCE SALES DECREASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced Nov. 15 that new insurance written in October was 18 per cent under the volume for October, 1931. Last month's total new business of all classes for the 44 companies represented was $670,420,000 against $817,858,000 a year ago.

New insurance in these companies during the first 10 months of this year aggregated $7,691,263,000, a decrease of 15.7 per cent from the $9,121,199,000 total for the same period of 1931.

DEFICIT IS BIG ISSUE BEFORE SHORT SESSION

Sales Tax Stands Out as Most Likely Solution of Budget Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—As the approach of the short session of Congress brings the nation's legislators trooping back to Capitol Hill the problem of a balanced budget looms as the most vital facing the country today and one which is destined to provide the background for every other issue.

War-debt revision, prohibition, new taxation and veterans relief all will be viewed in the light of their bearing on a balanced budget and elimination of the deficit which continues to pile higher as the days go by.

At present it would appear that only passage of a general sales tax can solve the problem and restore the nation's finances to a business basis. The exact extent of the deficit cannot be estimated until the end of the year, when income tax returns come in, but they cannot be expected to make up for the loss from other sources.

It is generally conceded, in fact, that the deficit, which is already over $600,000,000, will not be materially reduced by the income tax returns and that new taxes must be devised to increase the revenue certainly by more than $500,000,000, and perhaps by as much as $1,000,000,000.

Should any of the nations owing a total of $125,000,000 in war debt installments on Dec. 15 repudiate their obligations or secure postponement such sums would be added to the deficit for the year, a fact which contributes to the hostility accorded the recent debt revision proposals of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Wet claims of the revenue-producing power of a tax on legalized beer will strengthen the support for such a measure, but impartial representatives admit that this potential source of revenue cannot be expected to produce much more than $100,000,000.

Sympathy for payment of the veterans' bonus or any other form of veterans' relief is almost certain to be materially reduced by the deficit situation with a growing possibility that existing benefits may be curtailed.

With these various factors sharply increasing the need for a new tax which will bring in large new revenues there is coupled a noticeable decrease in opposition to the general sales tax. Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, who refused to support it at the last session although he refrained from active opposition in deference to the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, announced yesterday that he was now in favor.

FARMING SCHOOL OPERATES IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The only agricultural school owned by the Provincial Government of Quebec, is at Deschambault near Quebec city, and consists of 700 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. The farm aims at demonstrating to the farmers of the district those practices that have proved their value in modern farm business, such as suitable crop rotation and proper methods of managing and feeding live stock. In addition it aims at providing perpetual training in up-to-date practices for boys of 16 years and over.

For some time the department had been desirous of establishing a provincial school farm. In the spring of 1931, the former nursery farm was organized into an educational unit for the benefit of the district served.

The school for prospective farmers is progressing satisfactorily. Boys are at present learning how to manage farms in accordance with scientific and modern practices, by doing actual work in the various departments featured and by learning from the director and his associates, the "whys and wherefores" of these methods.

The program is being made as flexible as possible for the benefit of those interested. There are no expenses either for board or fees. While the boys all work and learn by actual experience, lectures are given on the various phases of the practices followed.

Foods to Cost Less At Thanksgiving

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day dinners are going to be easier on the pocketbook this year. Everything that goes into the traditional Thanksgiving dinner is much cheaper than last year, except eggs.

Whatever is chosen for the headline attraction will cost almost enough less to permit buying of the "trimmings" with what is saved. Turkeys now are quoted wholesale from 8 to 10 cents a pound lower in price than at this time in 1931. The average retail price should run between 25 and 30 cents a pound. Garnishes for the dinner are low in price, and a Thanksgiving dinner for six people can be prepared, it has been estimated, for less than a $5 bill.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

REMOVES FILM

Instantly Pleasantly

Over 15,000 Dentists use and recommend REVELATION TOOTH POWDER as a FILM REMOVING CLEANSER.

They attest it contains no scratchy grit and, of course, no harmful drugs. They know it will POSITIVELY dissolve and remove FILM and PREVENT formation of TARTAR without injury to teeth surfaces or to gum tissues. In fact REVELATION TOOTH POWDER tends to firm and harden gums.

Try REVELATION—let it prove its merit to you at once. It is not chalky—yet cleans thoroughly and has a pleasant, wholesome flavor. The cleanliness of your mouth and teeth will delight you.

Sold in two sizes at dealers everywhere. Ask for the large family size.

Unity Augments Trade Upswing, Chapin Declares

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Noting further improvement in business, Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday called on Democrats and Republicans in Congress to unite in hauling the nation out of its economic slump.

"During the next few months, if a harmonious, nonpartisan program can prevail," he observed, "much can be done to keep us rising out of the slump which was so serious last summer and from which we have been slowly emerging. Let us hope that every opportunity will be grasped to present a united front for a lasting business improvement."

He added that the attitude of President Hoover in offering cooperation to Governor Roosevelt, his successor-elect, and their forthcoming conference, "holds great possibility for the state of business this coming winter."

He said President Hoover had demonstrated that he had but one object in view—the use of his office to promote the happiness and well-being of the people and that his attitude since election day had been one of "nonpartisan statesmanship."

BAPTISTS PROTEST WET PLAN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 17 (AP)—The state Baptist convention, which opened its annual session here Tuesday, Nov. 15, adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed legalization of the sale of light wines and beer.

A NEW, STURDY BOTTLE

This new Burnett bottle will not tip over easily. Made of amber glass to protect against harmful light rays. Ask your grocer about it today.

Send 10 cents for your copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts". It's the Burnett recipe book.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.
437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

This Time he's setting the pace for All Three!

Walter P. Chrysler presents the new Plymouth—a Six at $60 less than last year

"LOOK at All Three!" said Walter P. Chrysler last April . . . "Look at All Three!" he repeats today. For today he introduces a new Plymouth . . . a SIX with Floating Power . . . vibrationless . . . a BIG, full-sized Six . . . a complete new car . . . designed to win *first place in the low-priced field.*

It's a Six with hydraulic four-wheel brakes—so you can enjoy Free-Wheeling with security! And safety-steel bodies to protect you and your family.

It's a Six with that big-car, smartly-tailored look! And with a new idea of what values *are* these days.

Will this be America's next "Number One" Car? "Look at All Three." And decide for yourself!

* * *

NEW LOW PRICES—Business Coupe $495, Rumble Seat Coupe $545, 4-Door Sedan $575, Convertible Coupe $595; all prices F.O.B. factory. Convenient terms. Optional—Automatic Clutch $8, Duplate Safety Plate Glass windows—Coupe $10, Sedan $16.50.

PLYMOUTH SIX IS SOLD BY 7,232 DESOTO, DODGE AND CHRYSLER DEALERS

Judge Nisley-shoes by quality—not by price!

FROM PITTSBURGH

Another Customer's Story about her $10 and $12 Shoes

October 17, 1932.

Nisley's,
110 W. Long Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:-

It was with extreme pleasure I discovered your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor.

Ever since your store opened at 533 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., I have worn your shoes exclusively and have found more satisfaction, regarding price, comfort and appearance than any shoes I have ever worn.

Previous to this, I had always paid $10.00 and $12.00 and at that price could only afford one pair at a time, as they wore out so quickly. At the present time I have four pairs of your shoes in daily service. Your shoes wear me longer than any other make.

May I also express my appreciation of your extremely courteous and pleasing sales people. They make buying a pleasure.

Sincerely trusting and feeling sure you will receive many new and satisfied customers through your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, I am

Very truly yours,
Martha E. Willoughby

Martha Willoughby,
126 Washington Avenue,
Bellevue, Pa.

Number twelve of a series of Modern Beauties
This is *Lois*, meaning good, desirable.

Lois: a new style thought in a step-in pump developed in brown and black kid. We present new styles frequently instead of merely seasonally.

Bernadette: a name meaning strong, brave describes the qualities of this winter oxford. Brown or black calfskin.

And the hard-to-fit will find their exact size here in shoes that really hold their shape. Nisley ownership of two factories makes the value accomplishment possible. Always new styles in sizes 2½ to 9 — widths AAAA to E.

Seventy Constantly Changing Styles

Nisley Beautiful Shoes in the exactness you require $4 All one price

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

PREMIER HENRY IN BOSTON, TALKS ON SEAWAY PLAN

Ottawa Official Says It Would Promote Interests of Two Nations

Consummation of the St. Lawrence waterways treaty, which would result in sea going vessels gaining clearage to the Great Lakes, was encouraged today by Mr. George Stewart Henry, Premier of Ontario, on the expressed conviction that the proposed waterway would provide a new lease on prosperity for the lumber and textile industries of the eastern provinces.

Mr. Henry spoke with the assurance of one who has anticipated such a treaty throughout the more than 20 years that his province has been preparing for it. "We have expended millions of dollars on our water fronts," he said, "in anticipation of a through waterway with its consequent cheaper transportation costs. Our latest step was the improvement of the Welland Canal."

The Ontario Premier is in Boston as a guest of the Canadian Club of this city, before which he spoke last night at the Hotel Somerset on the part that the United States has played in the development of its friendly neighbor.

He believed that the waterway treaty would bind the two nations more closely. Contrary to expressed opposition to the treaty in this country on the grounds that the waterways would tend to take freight away from the struggling railroads, Mr. Henry believed that the waterway would be a help rather than a hindrance to the rails by promoting more business.

Opposition also comes, he said, from commercial interests who think the plan will take business away from other waterways and put a "crimp" in plans which they are developing to link the Great Lakes with the ocean along less practical routes.

Sentiment in Canada, he added, was in favor of the waterway as providing cheaper transportation. At present, he pointed out, British Columbia can ship lumber through the Panama Canal to Boston for less than it cost the eastern provinces to ship over the short-haul distance by rail.

Efforts to have Canada sell land along the southern bank of the St. Lawrence to the United States he termed ridiculous.

Peasants of Europe Gain New Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

has been one of pressure to parcel, with reasonable compensation to the former owners.

What are the fruits of this liberation? They are widespread and grand. They have indeed ripened slowly, and there is much fruit that is imperfect, but the gains to a vast section of humanity are real ones, and this is especially seen when contemplated in historic perspective, and with thought of the future they stir one deeply.

Some of these evidences of the new day are amusing. I was in one of the most eastern provinces of Poland, over against Russia, and we were discussing this improvement in peasant life. I was told how it meant shoes to people who had never worn shoes, hats to girls whose ancestors had worn nothing on their heads but the large folded kerchief, and to some—even parasols!

That seems, and maybe is, foolish! But the shoes and the bonnet, and more especially the parasol, have far greater significance as symbols than as materials. They symbolize the termination of hopeless stagnation, an upward look and aspiration, the possibility, yes, the beginning, of attaining democratic equality with other people, up to the limits set only by their own gifts, and not by caste and social barriers.

Public Works Advance

Other and more serious evidences of social and economic advance among the peasants are found in such facts as new roads and bridges, schools where school there were none, or only for the rich, societies for agricultural and general cultural purposes, board floors in cottages where only earthen floors had been the rule, slate or tile or tin roofs replacing the old damp and dangerous straw thatch, and houses larger and better in every way.

Even the armies, financial burden though they are, have helped further this progress. The humble peasant boy, raised among the stock and in the ignorance imposed upon the peasants by Tsarist Russia, now, as in the army of freed and reunited Poland, is quartered in the fine cities in the western and southern parts of his country.

Here he is taught to read and to write, to wash and to care for his teeth and his hair; he sees the historic buildings of his fatherland and learns the stories of the great Poles of this and other days; after his period of service he returns to his former home minus his slouch and his ignorance, a self-respecting and informed citizen, better in every way than he ever has been. Gradually he gets his pigs and chickens into appropriate buildings, and the general level of culture in the home is raised. This the army has done for him.

Some of the more spectacular of these results of liberty are more noticeable in the three new Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. There before the war there was practically no native intellectual or official class. All the higher positions were held by people of Russian or German origin and education. The ancient residents of the land had been held down for centuries. They had never known liberty.

Now Rule Own Land

Now these former peasants and sons of peasants are high officials in their own governments, professors in their by no means low-grade universities, and men of the liberal professions, lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers. Poets also, and artists, producing, as I saw in the art school at Kovno, works of surprising taste, originality, and character, not to mention technical skill.

The universities themselves are more than two-thirds, sometimes over three-fourths, peasant in their enrollment. What peasant family has not a son or a daughter in the university? In Poland these peasant students number no less than 20,000. And these professors and students maintain the high standards of prewar days, even at Dorpat, Estonia, a university which had an old tradition and where this peasantization is especially conspicuous.

These liberations and hopes are the post-war flowerings of a long process, for movements for the improvement of the peasants have a distant ancestry, and of course real advances had been made before 1914, when we compare that day with the late middle ages. Then the landowner had full jurisdiction over his peasants, making the laws and regulations that governed their lives. Yet even in the second decade of the present century the condition of these people was very sad.

Exact comparisons at this date, so far as they are based on my personal observations, are very difficult, but among the most depressed peasants one must obviously mention those now free who were under the iron heel of the Tsar, and the Slovaks under Hungarian domination.

Left to Escape Persecution

Among the more fortunate, progressive, and most able to secure results through cooperation were those of that part of Poland which was then under Austria, and the Polish province of Poznania, the cradle of the Polish race, then under Germany. These latter were consolidated into effective resistance and real progress by the very rigor of their oppression at the hands of Bismarck and Von Bülow.

But all through these areas under foreign domination the condition of the peasants was very bad, and it is for just that reason that so many hundreds of thousands of Poles, Lithuanians, Czechs, and Slovaks emigrated to America. They left their ancient homes to escape the pre-war poverty and political despotism of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

The present-day peasants are not dull and lacking in wits. It would be a mistake to assume that because of lack of opportunities for formal education and urban culture they are lacking in intellectual qualities or even in charm. They are often shrewd and of strong mental parts, having a wide and deep knowledge of life and of human nature. Proverbs and expressions that penetrate to the very soul of the matter are often on their lips.

They make no apology for being from the country. With what pride your man says, "I am a land-owning peasant." They wear and are promoting an increased use of their peasant costumes, glorious in color and of good quality.

Maid Liked Costumes

Our parlor maid was delighted when we told her she could wear the costume of her region when serving teas and dinners. One of the finest sights in these central and eastern European states is a gathering of peasants in their native garments.

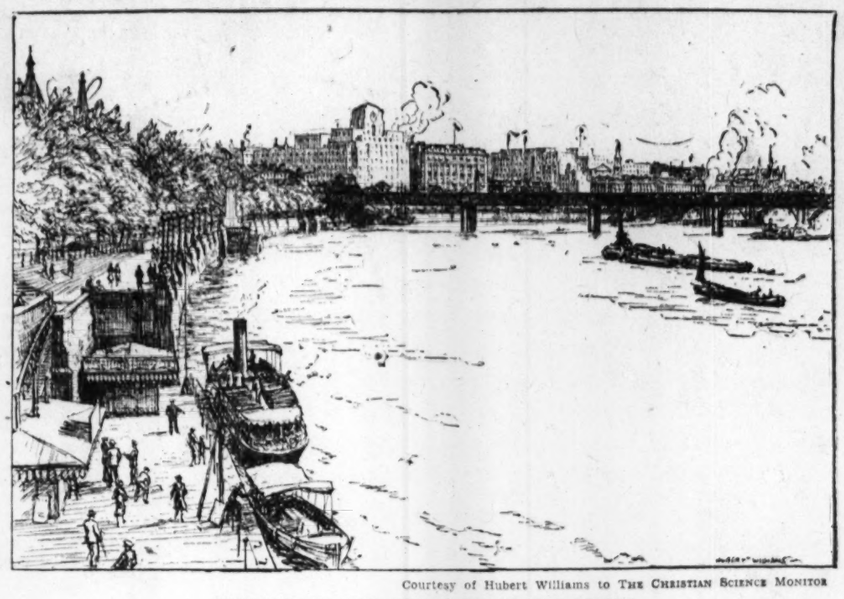
Of the new liberties and opportunities the peasants have not as yet learned the full or proper use. At times they abuse the political power derived from their numerical strength and solidarity. They often follow shallow demagogues. The women vote as the priest says, and the men with much class prejudice.

Nevertheless, the gains are real, and truly imposing. The peasant has a new sense of value as a man, as a citizen, as a power. His intellectual horizon is widening. His economic situation, even though difficult, contains the essential elements of progress, a good life and reasonable independence.

In a full 30 years of world-wide travel I have encountered no one social phenomenon, so moving and at the same time so quiet and unobtrusive as this "green evolution" in the liberated states of the new Europe.

No stated principles nor formulated doctrines underlie or guide this momentous surge of tens of millions of newly freed peasants, but the central and formative ideas are not hard to find and state. Private ownership of land, land for all who want and will use it, popular education, progress through peaceful and constructive legislation, cooperation, democratic government, sane but devoted nationalism, time for the operation of great processes and hard labor.

Passenger 'Pybuses' Advocated to Aid London's Traffic



Courtesy of Hubert Williams to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOWNSTREAM VIEW FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

English Thames Visualized As Busy Highway for 'Buses'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Thames as a bright and busy highway, with passenger "buses" plying between Hammersmith and Woolwich, and surburbanites going home by river instead of by road or rail, is envisaged here as a practical project.

Hitherto held Utopian, the idea has been given a new impetus by a popular English writer, Mr. A. P. Herbert, whose new book "No Boats on the River" expands a scheme that the author has urged on the London County Council for several years. The project suggests a river busy with passenger traffic, that will relieve to some extent London's serious traffic problem.

Mr. Herbert appeals to Mr. P. J. Pybus, Minister of Transport, to bring pressure to bear on the council to take action for utilizing the Thames as a new traffic way. The boats, in honor of the minister, he suggests should be called "Pybuses." They would relieve traffic congestion in the streets, they would provide a pleasant means of recreation, and they would attract visitors to London, as the River Thames skirts many of the most famous and the finest buildings in the city, including St. Paul's, the Temple, the Tate Gallery, Somerset House, the Tower, and Lambeth Palace.

Mr. Herbert's proposed Pybuses are not expensive, and they would have an average speed of about 12 miles an hour against the tide. They would be designed to hold between 50 to 150 people.

Another objection is that the river does not pursue a straight course. But neither do the London omnibuses. For example, the distance from London Bridge to Westminster by river is 1⅝ miles, but by bus it is 2¼ miles. From Putney Bridge to the Temple it is 6¾ miles by bus, but by river the distance is half a mile shorter.

Would the scheme pay? Between 1815 and 1875 there was a service of steamboats on the Thames, and again from 1905 to 1908. In the year 1906 these boats carried 4,740,000 passengers; on one Bank Holiday they had 80,000 passengers, and in one week 293,000. Since then the population of Greater London has almost doubled.

In 1922 nearly 3,000,000,000 passengers used the London buses, trams and underground trains. In 1929 Sir Samuel Instone estimated to the London County Council that if only 4,000,000 of these used the river boats, the scheme could be made to pay.

The cost of the whole scheme for the first and heaviest year would be about £200,000. This is to be compared with the £1,000,000 to be spent on reconditioning Waterloo Bridge, and the £12,500,000 which the contemplated Charing Cross Bridge is expected to cost. These bridges do not "pay" at all, but they are justified because they relieve traffic. Boats on the river, according to Mr. Herbert, would perform the same service, while probably showing a profit.

Added Beacons Aid Coastal Waterway

Navigation in the Intracoastal Waterway, which extends from Boston to Miami, will be facilitated during the coming winter, by the new beacons marking latest soundings of the constantly shifting channels, it is announced by officials of the Lighthouse Service of the United States Department of Commerce. All the aids to navigation in the waterway have been painted and repaired in anticipation of the annual "parade" of thousands of pleasure craft that pass through these waters between now and early spring, on their way to and from Florida.

Improvements have been made on the Florida section of the waterway, which provided an inland passage along the eastern seaboard of the nation, during the last few months, say officials. Dredging has removed many shoal spots and straightened the channels at numerous points.

Aids adopted for these inside waters consist primarily of single pile beacons, each pile having at the top a finger board, pointing to the side on which the deepest water is to be found. These beacons are painted red on the right-hand side of the channel and black on the other, southbound side, and are numbered for positive identification.

Tax Distribution By State Falls Off

Taxes to be distributed by the State to Massachusetts cities and towns will be decreased by more than $6,000,000 this year, according to Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, who has made public figures in connection with the annual settlement made by the State with cities and towns relative to their financial transactions.

Amounts due municipalities total $27,935,443, as against $34,761,025 paid out last year. Of this sum, $21,651,396 will be taken out for community responsibilities, including the State tax of $9,750,000, assessments against the metropolitan district of $8,722,506, Boston Elevated deficit of $1,783,600, and a number of miscellaneous items.

Income tax receipts turned over to cities and towns this year will total $16,881,870 compared with $22,607,965 last year. The business corporation tax fell off from $9,124,874 in 1931 to $6,817,854 this year. Boston will pay $8,908,736 to the State and will receive $6,591,696. Last year the city paid $7,079,165 and received $8,485,799.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Nov. 17—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Harvard Records 500 Fiery Meteors

Though obscured by rain and cloudy skies about 500 Leonid meteors were observed and charted at the Oak Ridge station of the Harvard Observatory last night. Dr. Peter M. Millman, holder of a research fellowship in meteors at Harvard from the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, characterized the display as "disappointing" from a visual viewpoint.

About 4 a. m., a single really brilliant meteor was observed with a long tail of smoke and fire. Dr. Millman obtained what he believes to be the first spectrograph ever made of Leonid meteors which will enable astronomers to discover whether or not these bodies are made up of the same mineral matter of which other meteors are composed. If successful it will be the thirteenth spectrograph obtained of any meteor.

Reports from other observatories throughout the country indicate another 33 years must elapse before a really brilliant display is due. Possibly the greatest number of meteors fell during the day, in which case Europe and Asia would be favored with the spectacle. Though Leonid meteors appear every November, they are truly brilliant only thrice a century. Showers of meteors have been recorded since 902 A. D., but not until the middle of the nineteenth century was it observed that the November meteors came from the constellation Leo.

Children's Museum Activities Expand

Strengthening of the public morale through educational activities was a prominent part of the work accomplished at the Children's Museum of Boston during the past year, according to the annual report of Miss Mildred E. Manter, director, presented at the annual meeting Tuesday in the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Of the 161,000 visitors at the museum, she reported, 42 per cent took part in educational functions, an increase of 13,311 over the previous year. The attendance increased to a total of 5200, and 10,113 children took part in the nine club activities, while 11,890 attended the week-end lectures and educational motion pictures. The latter showed an increase of 4131.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, president of the corporation of the museum, was reëlected. Other officers chosen include: Honorary president, Prof. George H. Barton of Cambridge; vice-president, Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; treasurer, Mrs. Robert W. Sayles of Brookline, and secretary, Mrs. William H. Claflin of Belmont.

CURLEY ASKS BUDGET CUT OF $3,000,000

So that Boston may reduce expenses and prevent an increase in the tax rate next year, city employees will be asked to double their contributions to the Welfare Department in 1933, Mayor James M. Curley announced yesterday. Workers this year contributed about 5 per cent of their salaries, or $1,800,000, to the welfare fund.

In planning for the 1933 budget, Mayor Curley said that he hoped to reduce it by $3,000,000. Although the Auditing Department can see a cut no greater than $1,100,000, the Mayor said an extra $1,800,000 from city workers over that of this year would approach the $3,000,000 budget decrease.

JUDGE COX REVIEWS STROUT CHECK CASE

Judge Louis S. Cox of the Suffolk Superior Court, from the bench yesterday, intimated in taking the case under advisement, that he did not believe an offense had been committed by Mr. Charles B. Strout, president of the closed Industrial Bank & Trust Company, who is being tried on a charge of certifying a check as an officer of the bank when the drawer did not have sufficient funds on deposit.

The judge pointed out that the bank had not incurred a loss as a result of Mr. Strout's certifying the check. Mr. John J. Murphy, assistant District-Attorney, rejoined that although no harm had resulted, it did not alter the fact that an offense had been committed.

ENGINEERING AWARDS MADE AT HARVARD

Awards of scholarships to 16 undergraduates in the Harvard Engineering School for the current academic year, each carrying a stipend of $350, were announced this morning by the committee on scholarships at Harvard University.

Ten of the recipients come from Massachusetts, two each from Connecticut and New Jersey, and one each from New York and Pennsylvania. The scholarships were awarded on the basis either of high marks in entrance examinations or in undergraduate work.

CONNECTICUT FACES DEFICIT

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—A deficit of $7,000,000 in the state general fund by next June was forecast today by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross after a conference with the state board of finance and control. Unless new sources of revenue are found, he said, the deficit probably will reach $15,000,000 by 1935.

ZINC CARTEL PROLONGED

PARIS, Nov. 17—The zinc cartel has been extended until the end of 1933.

Legislative Leaders Laggard In Formulating Debt Action

(Continued from Page 1)

posed to revise the British debt settlement, which they realize is at variance with the orthodox "capacity to pay" yardstick chiefly because of the drop in value of the pound. However, since the present European course of action was made simultaneously by France and Great Britain, it is difficult at the present stage to differentiate between the two debtors.

Hoover Confers on Course

Upon his return to the White House and continuing today, President Hoover had a series of conferences with Administration and Congressional leaders, preparatory to his meeting with Governor Roosevelt, at the beginning of next week. These have apparently served chiefly to strengthen his determination to leave everything to Congress and thus, apparently, to insist on payment by principal debtors, Great Britain, France and Belgium, of their Dec. 15 remittances.

First seeing Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, then Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, the President confirmed:

(1) That Mr. Mills, with other Cabinet members, believes the Administration's hands are tied by the absolute control Congress holds over all debt settlements. They oppose taking the political risk of running counter to the joint resolution against any further suspension of payments, which seems to be confirmed by present sentiment.

Expect Formal Reply

2. That Mr. Stimson is fortunately not faced with the responsibility of giving an answer to the European powers which have requested postponement, and that the British note is the only one of the various communications which will have to be acknowledged. Discussing the terms of the acknowledgment, President Hoover and Mr. Stimson are believed to have determined upon a noncommittal, purely formal response.

3. That Senator Reed, on the basis of his recent European conversations, is still forcibly backing the thesis that the chief European powers can pay, and should be made either to do so or default. He believes that he carries the entire Congress with him, and conveyed this news to the President.

On the basis of such evidence, President Hoover and his leaders are today laying plans for the following sequence of events:

A further sounding of congressional opinion, particularly of Democratic leaders, with a formal meeting between them and President Hoover probable.

The Hoover-Roosevelt conference to cover, at most, general plans for an eventual reëxamination of some of the debt settlements, without reference to what happens on Dec. 15.

Foster Analyzes Monetary Problems

Analysis of the slump as entirely a monetary phenomenon was made by Dr. William T. Foster, economist and author of "The Road to Plenty," at Harvard Hall last night in his second lecture on "Economic Reconstruction." He advocated a money policy that would stabilize the whole field of commodity prices. Efforts to control separate commodity prices is subversive of the general economic structure, he said, and cited the effort of the Federal Farm Board to regulate agricultural prices.

Dr. Foster denied that the slump can be charged to overproduction, pointing out that production grew in an even line at variance with the sharp fluctuations in prices. However, statistics show, he said, that the volume of credit parallels closely actions in business and prices.

There can be no overproduction of wants, he said; but there can be failure of purchasing power to sustain itself. A monetary policy that would guarantee all needed capital to business while checking the diversion of money into speculation is, he believes, a first need at the present. Such a policy would have to be supplemented, he said, by courageous spenders who would sustain demand. Under such a system as believes production would be maintained, men kept at work and the resources of both making and using brought into permanent balance.

Marine News Writers Honor Retired Member

Marine reporters for Boston newspapers assembled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night to honor "Captain" George S. Hudson of Winchester, who has just retired from newspaper work after nearly half a century of ship and yacht news reporting. He has owned several pleasure boats of his own and piloted them up and down the New England coast.

A reading lamp of nautical design, with a shade made of sail canvas, was presented to "Captain" Hudson, by his newspaper friends.

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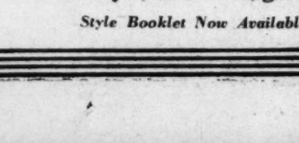
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LAMPS THAT LIT THE AGES SHOWN BY SALEM MAN

Collection Includes Clay Pieces Used in Ancient Egypt and Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—"The House of a Thousand Lamps" might be an appropriate title for the home of Dr. Edward A. Rushford, a collector of old lighting devices, who has one of the largest private collections in the country.

Lining the walls of a billiard room and a smaller room of an old-time tavern, many of them in service, furnishing the proper lighting for an old-time setting, they represent the results of only seven years of collecting in his "spare time," Dr. Rushford says.

Lamps of tin and pewter, of bronze and brass, of pottery and soapstone; wrought iron splint holders; lanterns and lanthorns and pine knot burners or torch baskets, tracing the history of lighting from early days and representing practically all parts of the world, comprise the collection and constitute the gleanings of a hobby ridden enthusiastically at home and abroad. Some bear only the hall-mark of utility, some are rarely beautiful and all of them are interesting.

Clay Lamps of Egypt

Gathered in long files on the shallow shelves that line the rooms, they beckon fancy on long flights into the dim days they lighted dimly. Clay lamps that had their first usefulness in the days of ancient Egypt and Greece and Rome recall the early culture of that eastern part of the Mediterranean area where it is believed the lamp originated; an Arab betty from Morocco, its tin standard two feet tall crowned with a tin half moon, suggests the pinnacle of a minaret; while a wrought iron saucer lamp with a long arm hooked at the end for hanging, is eloquent of how long and dark were the nights of the early sixteenth century when it was made.

Dr. Rushford not only collects these ancient pieces of lighting equipment but he also experiments with the fuels that were used in them. Practically all of his collection, he says, can be made to function as they did originally. Many of them do, and he lighted a Roman pottery lamp, close to 2000 years old, the wrought iron saucer lamp of the early 1500's and the Arab betty which he says is about 200 years old. Their combined illumination made little impression on the shadows when the electric light was turned off.

Some of the older pieces are of exquisite workmanship. In sharp contrast to the comparatively modern splint holders used in the slave quarters in the South, Dr. Rushford pointed out an Etruscan wrought iron light holder of graceful design, made probably 500 B. C.

The American splint holder was a crude contraption. A wooden shank protruded vertically from a wooden base. Forked sticks were thrust horizontally into holes in the shank. Splinters of pitchy wood were lighted and wedged into the crotches which held them upright while the flickering torches gave out a faltering, smudgy drop of light.

A thing of beauty, too, is a Roman lamp of bronze. Three frogs, inverted, form the base and support a small tree with an owl on one branch, a bird on another and a mouse on the top of the lamp which swings by a short double chain from still another branch.

Time Lamp of Pewter

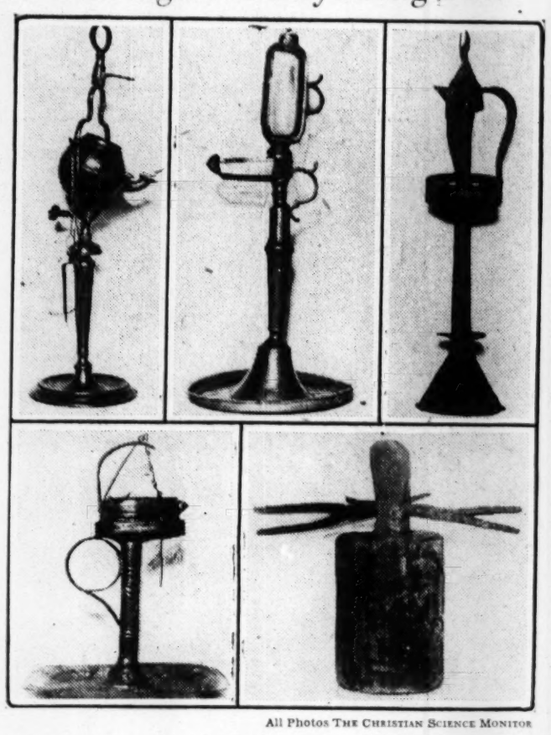
What Dr. Rushford regards as one of his most interesting pieces is a time lamp of pewter made probaably in Germany about 1750. On either side of the glass reservoir perpendicular pewter bands are marked with Roman numerals which as the fuel was consumed indicated the hour. Another interesting piece is a pine knot burner of the type first used for lighting Boston streets in the late 1700's.

Dr. Rushford's collecting, begun as a hobby in 1925, has been done largely in Paris and within a radius of 20 miles of Boston. Although he has a large number of early American pieces, he feels that to limit a collection to domestic pieces only would be to deprive it of the more interesting lighting devices. The fact, he says, that probably many of the lamps in this country until 1810 were imported restricts the use of the term "early American." He has an extremely interesting and rare collection of lamps in early use in America, among them an Ipswich betty which had never left Ipswich since it was made in 1775 by an Ipswich tinsmith until Dr. Rushford bought it and took it away. He is especially interested in marked American pieces and already has a fine collection of them.

A kindred soul in his household is his eight-year-old daughter, Colette, whose collection of miniature lighting devices has its own shelf in the billiard room. A tiny betty lamp, one inch long and one inch high and which "functions perfectly," Dr. Rushford says, competes for first place in the collection with a small stirrup lamp of French make which is finely made and was probably an apprentice's model. There are Belgian brass spout lamps, a miniature Lucerna and a tiny Roman lamp of clay, proving that the Roman children had them for toys, all picked up when she accompanied her father on his expeditions and insisted upon being a collector, too.

Dr. Rushford's collection has become the subject for lectures on the evolution of lighting, into which he weaves a note of quaintness by lighting lamps which demonstrate 2500 years of changes, and draws on the rich lore in man's efforts not only to supply his needs but to beautify the objects in his daily service. He is at work, too, on a book which will outline the history of lighting from the earliest times.

Dim Lights of Days Long Past



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Row, Left to Right—Double Spout Lamp From France; Time Lamp of About 1750, the Level of the Oil Indicating the Hour; Arab Betty Lamp of Morocco, About 200 Years Old. Lower Row—Ipswich Betty Lamp and Tin Stand of About 1775; Wrought Iron Splint Holders Thought to Have Been Used in Slave Quarters in South.

South American Upsets Laid To Hope of Improved Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

result was a series of disputes and wars between kindred states, weakening and retarding the development of South America and the entire Latin-American empire.

Two factors of those days, as they relate to the present middle-class movement, should be kept in view:

1—Forty per cent of the population was Indian, 31 per cent mestizo, 4 per cent Negro, 1 per cent mulatto and 16 per cent white. Groups did not understand each other. There were no community ideals or interests. In a heterogeneous empire held together mechanically, no recognized unity had developed. Education was sadly negligible, and the people had not been trained to think for themselves, or, in fact, permitted to do so.

2—Great land holdings were divided among a few. Landlords became accustomed to dominate thousands of Indians and mestizos. The mestizo is a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood. The lowly persons were controlled through a leadership entirely personal. There was no opportunity for representative government, and the government became a thing for the landed families.

Various Groups in Power

The years passed while various conflicting groups gained power and disappeared. Various political issues were championed, and illogical forms of government initiated. Roughly the various groups were classed as centralists and militarists believing in the subordination of local units to the national government; federalists who advocated a system like that which prevailed in the United States; liberals and radicals who demanded unrestrained universal manhood suffrage, freedom of the press, disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church, and the reduction of its power.

And there were conservatives and clericals who favored a limited heritage, an established religion, a privileged and wealthy clergy and official aristocracy. And finally, there were the militarists who wanted a large, well-paid and highly privileged army.

Adding together these conflicting groups, one must not forget that while the English colonies of North America had certain practical ideas of government, the Spanish colonies of South America sprang from a people lacking even the background of democratic national traditions. The people when they became independent of Spain had only vague thoughts about political activity. As the years went by they possessed nothing with which to withstand the assaults of a certain few leaders more gifted in government than they.

Wide Gulf Separated Classes

During the long 100-year struggle there was practically no place in the arrangement of things for the mozo, the poor worker. The wide gulf which separated the upper and the lower classes made democracy impossible and representative government out of the question. That situation prevails to a certain extent today.

This could appear highly incongruous since the American system of federal government appealed to Venezuela as far back as 1811, to Mexico in 1824 and to Argentina in 1853. But it is not so unusual when one understands that the Latin Americans are splendid imitators, but not so willing to carry an idea to its conclusion. It was, therefore, rather easy for astute leaders with a large supply of cash to win over the public with vague promises and judiciously spent money.

Perhaps to a greater extent than elsewhere in the world, the Latin-American constitutional promises are mere scraps of paper. The irresistible tendency of the Presidents to assume the authority of the Senates has not worked to the best interests of all concerned.

Only a short time ago a careful observer of South American conditions was moved to remark: "Education and wealth are now spreading until governments will have to respect the interests of the new social elements. Exorbitant taxes and misapplied loans, nepotism and concessions to friends must end."

Chief Factors in Delay

With all this in view and summing up the reasons that have thus far interfered with Latin America's more rapid progress, the following causes present themselves:

1. Physical, or geographical.
2. Racial.
3. Economic and social.
4. Historical, colonial period.
5. Historical, struggle for statehood.

First—In nearly all the republics the population was small in proportion to the area. That meant a scattered race in such nations as Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru. And it meant, also, that a common public opinion was difficult because intercommunication was slow and often defective.

Second—Except in Argentina and Uruguay the native Indians and mestizos formed a large element in the population. In Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Mexico and Central America the pure Indians were a majority of the whole. In Chile the poorer class was practically all mestizo, and in Colombia and Venezuela there were few Europeans.

Third—Today, all the republics except Argentina, Brazil and Chile are poor countries. (This means, of course, in the normal procedure of events.) And that they are poor is not due to any lack of natural resources. Rather have resources been imperfectly developed, bringing little wealth to the population. The lands belong to large proprietors having no solid interest in the republic.

Rule of Favored Classes

Fourth—The men who settled the new world of the South were loyally submissive to Spain and never sought the right to establish self-governing institutions. That meant a rule of the favored class, the aristocrats of the Old World, and the dictators whose revolutions kept the nations in a constant state of confusion for years.

Fifth—When the colonies revolted from Spain and became independent the people were unfitted to use the power of freedom. While in some republics constitutions patterned after the Constitution of the United States were formed, the people did not understand the workings of free government. Consequently, as the century passed, a populace accustomed to be ruled by others, both in state and church, never fully learned the fundamental of self-government.

But all this is of the past. Today, Latin America, especially South America, is putting into use the failures of 100 years. The future is far brighter. Means for intercommunication are improving, education has many more facilities, there is less money to spend unwisely, and finally, the great middle class has seen the light of representative government and demanded participation in its administration.

One thing remains: a well-defined course of action. Activities surrounding this course in the various Latin-American republics will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Mill Workers Buy Childhood Homes

MOOSUP, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Pride of ownership today wells in the hearts of Moosup mill workers who occupy the stone cottages where they and their fathers were born. Deeds to 73 houses fringing the old Aldrich Brothers Mill passed from employer to employees at an auction yesterday where most of the occupants were the successful bidders.

For nearly a century the mill was owned by the Aldrich family and with the mill went ownership of the workers' houses, as has been customary in many New England towns. In 1931 supervision of the mill passed to a group of trustees who decided to keep the plant in operation, but to dispose of the remainder of the property. They offered 73 dwellings and 75 acres of land, composing most of the village, to the highest bidders.

Terms were easy—10 per cent in cash and the remainder under a three-year mortgage. Employees went to the auction block with their pockets full of bank notes, acquired after years of toil, and went back home as property holders.

Teachers Support Fund To Aid Hartford Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Teachers in one of Hartford's public school districts have voted to contribute 2 per cent of their salaries to aid the needy in the community served by the school. The principal will act as administrator of the fund, and will appoint his own teachers as investigators to handle the cases of need brought to his attention.

GILBERT HEADS CREDIT GROUP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Mr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, yesterday was named president of the regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Mark Peet was appointed executive vice-president and manager.

PASSENGER SAFETY AT SEA REPORTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — Approximately 55,000,000 passengers were carried in safety in sea travel for every one lost during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of Mr. D. N. Hoover, supervising inspector-general of the United States Inspection Service made public today.

Passengers carried on vessels required by law to report, numbered 262,640,219. Mr. Hoover reported, while the number lost in the period totaled 55. Summarizing the activities of the inspection service in the last fiscal year, Mr. Hoover said that his staff inspected 5919 vessels and made 3982 reinspections. Boiler inspections numbered 11,018 of which 1295 were found defective from various causes.

FEDERAL GROUP TO RECOMMEND FEWER BUREAUS

Shannon Committee Scans Effect of Competition on Private Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Indications that sweeping recommendations will be made to the "lame duck" session of Congress for curtailment of governmental activities which offer competition to private business appeared certain as the Shannon congressional committee approached the end of its hearings here yesterday.

"The committee as a whole agrees that the Government should be engaged in no kind of competition which is injurious to private industry or enterprise," Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D.) of Kansas City, Mo. chairman of the committee, said in an interview. The committee has been especially useful in finding means of trimming some of the numerous branches of the federal bureaus which have grown beyond their original scope. Many of these activities, he said, have a twofold effect, offering harmful competition to private business and on top of that loading additional taxes on businesses which were hurt.

There is some indication that the committee will have something to say about Farm Board activities and that if the appeals of the various groups which have appeared before the committee have any weight, abolition or curtailment of the Farm Board's activities may be asked. Mr. Shannon has so far refrained from committing himself on this point.

Mr. Shannon did say in an interview, however, that representatives of the independent grain trade, the livestock industry, the canning industry, the commission trade, "all tell the same story," when they come before the committee, a story brim full of opposition to some or all of the Farm Board's activities, and especially the financial aid given to coöperative marketing groups.

This complaint was especially evident in the Chicago hearing Nov. 15, when representatives of the National League of Commission Merchants and the National Canners' Association appeared.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States presented witnesses to substantiate its report, presented Nov. 15, by Mr. Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, R. I. This report asks that "the Federal Government should not engage in any form of business or service except for purposes clearly necessary in the proper administration of governmental functions, that prison-made goods be limited solely to government use and kept off the open market, and that "wherever the Government competes with private enterprise, the Government should be required to refrain from all forms of unfair competition and unfair practice."

As one example of the kind of thing the committee has been trying to get at, Mr. Shannon referred to the complaint of a leading map manufacturer, who has been in this business 60 years, that if the Government does not limit its production of maps, this company will have to go out of business.

Laborers Share Building Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Hands that wield the pick, the trowl, the spade and all the tools of labor in connection with the construction of the Music Hall of Rockefeller Center, New York's biggest mid-town development, recently were accorded honors in recognition of their meritorious workmanship.

Thus the mark of appreciation so lavishly bestowed upon the artist and the architect also was forthcoming for the laborer, when 25 mechanics selected from 25 various building trades, including bricklayer, derrickman and steamfitter, received "certificates of superior craftsmanship" and gold buttons at a ceremony of award held by the New York Building Congress. The exercises took place in the main auditorium of the theater, where all workmen on the building were assembled.

BULGARS PROVE RICH IN LAND, POOR IN CASH

'Reds' Are Numerous Despite Spread of Private Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Approximately 1,000,000 persons in Bulgaria possess real estate, according to statistics which show that there are more than 750,000 landowners, and house owners enhance the total to nearly the 1,000,000 mark. This means that about five-sixths of all the families have some property.

The average size of the holding is 15 acres, which does not permit the people to accumulate wealth but keeps them from want. At this period of great depression there is but little hunger among the masses of the people, although there is almost no money in circulation, but practically everyone has shelter and bread.

However, in spite of the fact that a larger percentage of the Bulgarians own property than of almost any other people, there are more Communists among them than are to be found in any other social group of the same size.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Sophomore Strategy

A Knollslea Story

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part III

IT WAS the night of the masquerade ball. Squeals of delight greeted each new costume as the girls assembled in the lobby of the gym to await the first strains of the Grand March. Peter Pan and Wendy, alias Bunny and Judy, wearing masks, were trying to guess the identity of the different characters.

"Do you think this is Nancy Blair of the Sophomore Hall of Fame?" Judy asked in a disguised voice, as they stood before a Chinese coolie with a long queue. "And if so, where, oh where, are those auburn locks!"

"I don't know," laughed Bunny. "I can't recognize anybody. And I'd never know you if I hadn't sewed you into your costume. Look at that Raggedy Ann with Little Black Sambo! Do you think the Quaker is Miss Salisbury? It is about her build."

"And who are you, Peter Pan?" asked a tall friendly Uncle Sam standing before her. "Is it Nathalie Freeman?" Bunny shook her head. "Then it's Gladys Hays."

"You flatter me," said Bunny.

"I know who it is," sang out a Queen Elizabeth whom Bunny recognized as Miss Newell, the English teacher, and a great friend.

* * *

The music began and a thrill went through the colorful group as the Master of Revels called out through her beribboned megaphone, "Pick your partners."

"Isn't it a shame Miss Page isn't coming," Bunny murmured. "I keep wondering if she really had to go to her sister's party at the University or if she was just scared of all this."

"Just what she needs, too, and to have the girls see her do it," Judy replied. "We could have given her a good time."

The fun had begun. A demure Puritan maiden humorously claimed as her partner an active red imp. A graceful Robin Hood had found a Saxon peasant, and Will Scarlet chose a fairy prince. A king in royal robes with a long white beard, whom the girls guessed to be Miss Grey, the head mistress, had chosen a Queen of Hearts, who proved later on to be Miss Colebrook, the physics teacher. Peter and Wendy had expected to go through the grand march together, but a dainty black cat came running, loving eyes having recognized Judy, and Tuppence of the lower school dormitory was contentedly claiming as her partner the sophomore she so dearly loved.

Peter Pan stood near the door, intending to pick up a partner when the lobby had cleared a bit. Her blue eyes fringed by lashes the color of beech leaves in November, were bright with an enjoyment of the unfurling line of original and interesting characters from history, story and modern life as the grand march got under way.

Suddenly a tiny spot of light danced on the wall in a dark place, leaped across the ceiling where there was shadow, jumped up and down, hither and yon, resting first on one, then on another. The line of girls saw it and a cry of discovery went up. In the doorway a little fairy poised on tiptoes. Her silvery skirt was spangled with bits of metal that caught the light, the tip of her wand seemed alight, and her hair, a mass of soft brown curls, was shining under a tiny sparkling mesh cap.

She carried a small but powerful electric searchlight and now played it gayly, first on Wendy and then on Peter Pan. Who was this fairy figure?

"Tinker Bell!" exclaimed one of the Dutch dolls suddenly, and the cry was taken up by others, for the girls knew and loved the story of Peter Pan. Amid laughter and clapping the fairy entered the room, made a pretty curtsey to Wendy and her little cat partner, then pirouetted over to Peter. Laughingly they fell into the march together.

"A wonderful entrance!" Bunny told her, studying the shape of her chin below the black mask as they marched. "And your light worked perfectly. I can't think who you are." Just then the march broke into the first dance and they sailed off together, "Tink" light on her feet as a fairy should be. "Are you one of the girls or one of the faculty? Your voice is disguised, isn't it?"

"Isn't yours?" challenged Tinker Bell. "But you seem so friendly and dear—I guess you to be Enid Marsh."

Bunny laughed and blushed, confessing her identity. She was enjoying the dance immensely. What pretty, soft hair, curling around the sparkling mesh cap! What a dainty fairy with whom to swing through the dance.

"May I have your program?" she asked, and wrote "Peter Pan" in three places.

Tinker Bell looked at it and laughed softly. "You may have those two," she said, as the music ended, "but I'm not sure about the last one."

After that Bunny glimpsed her here and there throughout the evening, and always surrounded by partners. She was gay, full of pranks with her dancing light, charming with a freedom and grace that Bunny could not quite connect with anyone.

"And there are so many here I'm not sure of, including a few parents," she told Judy when they joined in a dance toward the middle of the evening, "that it's no use trying to locate her by process of elimination."

"You sound like a geometry problem, Bunns. Please don't. Anyway pretty soon the guessing will be on, and the masks will come off."

"I'm so curious," Bunny replied with a bubble of laughter. "I can hardly wait."

The music soon carried them off with other partners, but as the time for refreshments drew near Bunny grew more and more excited. Soon she would learn the identity of Tinker Bell.

* * *

At last a pounding on the piano called for silence, and the Master of Revels, who unmasked and became Gladys Hays, the senior president, took her stand on the front of the platform, from which she could see and name the characters grouped in the front of the hall.

"That black cat and the Canadian voyageur over by the wall," she called, and the two broke from their partners and came to the stage. Each was given a chance to guess the other, then each unmasked, amid clapping and laughter. Two at a time, sometimes four at a time, and faculty and girls were identified.

"Peter Pan, Wendy and Tinker Bell," Bunny heard, and the two girls, who were standing together, ran up to the spotlight. But where was Tinker Bell!

"Tinker!" they called. "Tinker!" was the cry taken up. But no one answered. No Tinker could be found.

"She's gone!" somebody wailed. "I haven't seen her for the last three dances." Bunny glanced at her program. The next was to have been her third with the missing fairy. Bunny remembered words spoken early in the evening: "You may have those two, but I'm not sure about the last one." And the voice had been soft—vaguely familiar just then. But, of course, it could not be! There was the bobbed hair, and most of all, the captivating gayety.

After the lights were out and Bunny and Judy were in bed, amid suitcases and hat boxes packed against the early departure next morning for the Thanksgiving week-end, Judy called across the room.

"Bunns," she asked in a husky stage whisper, "do you think that was Miss Page, or just somebody's mother that we didn't know?"

"I'm not positive," whispered Bunny, "but the more I think about it the more I think it was Miss Page."

"And she decided to come, after all, but was too shy to let us know her?"

"Something like that. And Judy, if it was, she's bobbed her hair as you suggested, and come out just like a—like a butterfly. Do you remember how full of fun she was? Wonderful, wasn't it?"

"Let's send her some flowers to celebrate—get the whole class to—that is, if she really was Tinker Bell."

"I'm pretty sure she was—the more I think about something she said to me. She didn't seem like somebody's mother and a stranger. You see, she knew me." Bunny was too modest to repeat what Tinker had said.

"Well, wasn't she the cutest thing—setting us all wondering who she was, and playing on us with that light. And such dancing and rollicking. It makes me laugh when I think how we dubbed her drab and uninteresting. I can't get over it."

"Oh Judy, I know! And to think that after the things we said about her teaching, we all love that history course after all. Won't it be fun to give those scenes from English life to the school? And I am taking my picture map of Shakespeare's London home to work on over the week-end. And think, too, how we nearly spoiled her chance here by trying to make her get out so that we could have our silly way."

But Judy had fallen asleep.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

An Encyclopedia—With a Difference

"Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia"—1932 Edition

"TO INSPIRE ambition, to stimulate the imagination, to provide the inquiring mind with accurate information told in an interesting style, and thus lead into broader fields of knowledge, such is the purpose of this work." So reads the inscription to each volume of "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia," a new and enlarged edition of which has just been launched by the enterprising publishers. How far is the aim achieved? What is the measure of success? A remarkably adequate measure, so it seems to the writer.

Those who are familiar with "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia" know that it has already made a definite place for itself in the home, in the school, in the library. To boys and girls it is an encyclopedia certainly, but an encyclopedia with a difference. Scholarship, comprehensiveness, accuracy, all these are to be expected from a modern encyclopedia (ponderous word!) but they are all qualities which may, alas, leave young people of high school age unaccountably cold. For them, interesting and stimulating presentation is all important and this the editors of Compton's have most happily realized. Here is an encyclopedia which appeals not only to the intellect but to the imagination. And this is no mean achievement.

First Edition

The first edition of Compton's appeared in 1922, and since that date the editors have kept their ears to the ground, as it were, and through contact with an ever-increasing number of homes and schools, have kept in touch with the trend, the scope and the needs of modern education. The new edition is the result of a growing realization of these needs and of what can best be done by such a work of reference to meet them.

Some idea of the scope of the changes made in the 1932 edition is realized when it is learned that among the general articles in the field of history that have been rewritten and expanded are those on Civilization, Church (Christian), the Middle Ages, Feudalism and the Crusades. New entries include articles on Archeology, Migration of Peoples and Exploration.

There are also a very large number of new engravings in the new edition—Compton's is a "pictured" Encyclopedia — and illustrations, color plates and maps are naturally much in evidence. Two of the new engravings, reproduced here, are interesting as showing the imaginative quality of so many of the illustrations.

The entire work has been re-indexed. The Fact Index, "Here and There" guides, and the Reference-Outlines, dealing with the great divisions of knowledge, are already known to readers of Compton's, and for the newcomer there is the "Publisher's Foreword" to explain the use of these all-important keys.

The new edition is in 15 volumes, and under this arrangement all words beginning with a given letter are to be found in the same volume, a decidedly worth-while simplification for young readers.

But although a special effort has been made to produce an encyclopedia attractive to boys and girls, Compton's is much more than a reference work for young people. It is an encyclopedia for the whole family.

"Babies" and "Birds"

Let us turn to Volume 2 of the new edition. A simple "B" identifies it. B stands for "Babies" and also for "Birds," a fact quite properly realized—and for all members of the family—by the editor. "Being a Good Mother to Baby" is the first article and this is quite clearly intended for the mother of the family, but the illustrations, gayly tinted in green, will delight big and little sister too.

Birds, "Our Charming Neighbors in Feathers," have 26 pages devoted to their interests, including eight pages of attractively colored bird people, and an interesting article on practical ways of "Making Friends with the Birds," one of which is of course the making of bird houses (with a page of illustrations). Here is subject matter for the whole family—readable, practical and attractively illustrated.

Books for children are much in the public eye this week. This new edition of a valuable family friend deserves a prominent place in this appraisal.

A. B. D.

OGLETHORPE OFFERS HOPE TO DEBTORS

From "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia." See Article on "American Colonies."

THE FLIGHT OF ROGER WILLIAMS

From "Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia." See Article on "American Colonies."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Schervee Studios. Courtesy of the Concord Players

Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy in "Little Women" as Presented by the Concord Players of Concord, Mass., in Celebration of the Centennial Year of Louisa May Alcott. Meg, Seated in the Chair, Was Played by a Direct Descendant of the Original Meg of the Book. Beth Is at Her Feet, Jo Standing Behind the Chair and Amy at the Right.

Come Visit Orchard House—Home of "Little Women"

Louisa May Alcott's Centenary Celebration

A GOOD many years ago, in a sweet old house that once saw the redcoats stream past it on the way to the Battle of Concord, an earnest young woman sat hard at work, writing the book that would soon become America's favorite story for girls. The story was a simple one and the young writer had no idea she was doing a masterpiece. She even felt that perhaps it was not much good. She had never known many girls, so she confessed to her diary, "except my sisters, but our queer plays and experiences may prove interesting, though I doubt it."

Of course, we are talking about Louisa May Alcott and the writing of "Little Women." And the homelike old house still dreams under tall elms that once knew Meg and Jo, Beth and Amy—those dear girls of the "March" family whose "queer plays and experiences" did prove interesting, and made the author famous.

"Jo in the garret" never could have guessed that this year, in all parts of the United States, she would be gratefully remembered by thousands of readers among men and women, boys and girls who know and love "Little Women," "Little Men," "Jo's Boys" and some of the other "Alcott books," and who this month celebrate the centenary year of Louisa May Alcott's birth.

Let us, together, enter in at the gate under those tall elms that line this historic street in Concord, Mass., and make our way up the path to the door of Orchard House, now kept as a home in memory of the Alcott family and full of reminders of the "little women" themselves.

"Come right in," is our welcome, and we enter into the atmosphere of a bygone century. Did you ever feel as if a book had come true? Or that you somehow had got into it yourself? That is what happens when you pass over the threshold of Orchard House. Surely the "March family" has just stepped out for a moment!

Soon Marmee, with a basket over her arm, will return from carrying food to some poor family. Beth will come in and pick up the little sewing box that has the message from her father written on the inside cover, and will fall to work on doll clothes. In fact, a row of dolls, sitting up very straight on a chair in the parlor, might be waiting for her to come back; and the quaint old doll dresses with tight waists and long full skirts to be seen on a shelf certainly must have known her needle. Amy will, of course, be sketching somewhere, while Meg will probably be in after supper, bringing with her John Brooke. And where is Jo? Where, indeed, would she be! Scribbling, scribbling, up in the garret—shall we climb the stairs to see?—or perhaps taking one of her breezy walks through the woodland that rises behind the house.

Louisa May Alcott really was one of four sisters, and many of the happenings of the book were actually a part of the daily life of the Alcott girls. "Marmee" was the dear, understanding mother of the family, the center of the home. A visit to Mr. Alcott's study, with its atmosphere of books, recalls mention of this room in the story, and how Jo called it a "church of one member" when she went to her father for comfort and help there.

Meg and Beth

Meg really was the sweet-tempered older sister who later married "John" and had a home of her own and two children. The Beth of the book was the Elisabeth of the Alcott family, and indeed an "Angel in the House," as Jo so often called her. She was with them through childhood and girlhood, and was a precious influence in the home she so quietly loved and served. Her doll trunk, her work basket, the little chairs like those she must have sat in as she sewed or listened to Marmee reading "Pilgrim's Progress," even the little piano, all make her seem very near. In the parlor hangs a crayon portrait of her, a sweet-faced girl whom we feel we know, as indeed we do, through the book.

Everywhere are reminders of pretty, talented Amy. You remember how she was always painting or drawing or modeling what the family laughingly called her "mud pies." Amy was really May Alcott (her sister simply changes the order of the letters of her name). Upstairs under the eaves is her bedroom, so like her in its inexpensive and simple effects of daintiness.

Perhaps you already know that there was no big house next door belonging to the "Lawrences." Mr. Lawrence really existed, though, for he was the Alcott girls' own grandfather, Colonel May. A silhouette of him may be seen in Orchard House and he looks just as you would want Mr. Lawrence to look. The charming "Laurie" was a Polish lad whom Louisa met abroad. She was very fond of him, called him Laurie, Laddie, and also "my boy," just as Jo did. May was married abroad, as in the book, but not to Laurie. She was happy and gay, charming and petted, and she grew sensible and womanly later on as did the Amy of "Little Women."

Jo Herself

As for Jo? All through the years she has been a favorite heroine of girls. And she is so real that if you were to read Louisa May Alcott's diary, which is printed, so that you can if you wish, you would soon be quite confused as to whether you were reading about Miss Alcott or about Jo. Do you remember how deeply Jo loved her home, how upset she was at the thought of Meg's leaving it? How she dreamed of making money with her stories and sending Beth to the seashore, buying little things for Marmee and the others? How she loved long walks, how full of pranks she was, and how the whole family turned to her for encouragement? Do you remember, too, how she struggled with her tempestuous ways, how she longed to be a boy, and how she won through to womanliness, step by step? All this is taken from Louisa May Alcott's own experience. Most of it is recorded in her diary.

In one room of the old house hang rows of costumes worn by the Alcott girls in their theatricals. Of course, you remember the plays they gave in "Little Women." Beginning with plays in the parlor, just like those, the Alcott girls added neighbors to their "company," and later gave plays in the barn. Ever since then groups in town have presented plays, and today the "Concord Players," a group of amateurs, entertain audiences in the town hall, just as Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy would love them to do. During this centennial year of Louisa's birth, the Concord Players staged a version of "Little Women." In it two members of the present Alcott family took parts, one as Mr. March, the other as Meg.

"Jo" in actual life worked hard at her writing—even harder than in the book. She had written many stories and had sold them to magazines before she wrote "Little Women," but until that book came out she was not well known. After "Little Women" the author went on writing the many books we all love—"Little Men," "Under the Lilacs," "An Old-Fashioned Girl" and others. Throughout her life, from the time when she learned to write childish baby sentences, Louisa May Alcott kept a diary. This gave her constant practice in expressing herself, kept her faithfully setting down her experiences and ideas, and was the main source of her material for her greatest book.

As we celebrate the centennial of Louisa May Alcott, we are surprised perhaps to find that she lived so long ago. For the story, taken from her life, is as fresh today as it ever was. This is because it is about a family that is worth knowing and loving, the daily struggles of its members to be good and patient, the overcomings that followed their little downfalls, and the deep affection of one for another. And so, although the sweet old house has dreamed under its elms for many a year since it knew the days described in "Little Women," Louisa May Alcott has given us a family we count among our friends, with herself in it, whom we shall always remember as "Jo."

M. J. T.

The Mail Bag

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Sheila B. (12), Havana, Cuba. Interested in stamp collecting and art.

Hazel H. (13), London, England—Especially from Germany. Studying French and German.

Helen DeT. (16), Christchurch, New Zealand.

Esther C. (16), Rangiora, New Zealand—Especially from Holland and Ireland. Interested in literature, botany and sports.

June T. (17), East Lansing, Mich.

Florence E. (18), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries and other states. Interested in books, music and sports.

Lorraine A. (19), Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Boys

Donald A. (13), St. Helens, Ore.—Especially from China, Japan, India, South and Central America. Interested in stamps.

Alwin B. (13), Essen, Germany.—From an American boy studying German. Can write in German or English.

Curtis B. (16), Glenn Arbor, Mich.—Especially from foreign lands.

Willi D. (18), Liegnitz, Germany—Especially from Japan, China, Australia, South America and Russia. Wishes a correspondent who knows Esperanto.

Karl-Heinz L. (18), Liegnitz, Germany. Interested in shortwave radio.

Over 20

Irmela F., Berlin, Germany.—From Sweden and the United States.

Eva J., Elwood, Ind.—From foreign countries. Interested in history and geography.

Dorothy T., Glencoe, Ill.—Collecting bookplates.

Elsie C., Willoughby, N. S. W., Australia.

George W. K., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamp collecting and forming stamp clubs.

Harry L. E., Hingham, Mass.—Exchange stamps.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

My first letter to the Mail Bag, about a year ago, brought me two "corries," and I want to thank you for making this correspondence possible. The Mail Bag is certainly a power for good—good friends, good deeds and good ideas.

Through my correspondence I have been led to take up the study of Interior Decoration, which grows more and more fascinating to me. It is so interesting to learn the "why and wherefore" of every detail of a piece of furniture and to trace the designs to their origin. One finds that there is a reason back of every detail, too.

Through this column I have also learned of Mailbagger's meetings and I hope that sometime a group of Mailbaggers here may be able to meet. Perhaps someone will see this letter who knows or corresponds with a Mailbagger in Kansas City, and thereby we could "get together."

I should love to hear from someone from another country near my age (19), and I would do my best to interest them by telling of the city in which I live, and the surrounding country. I'd be happy to exchange postcards or snapshots, too, or whatever my "corries" prefer.

Thank you again, dear editor, for this opportunity to establish a firm bond of loving hearts between countries means much to me.

Virginia D. M.

South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

As I am a constant follower of the Mail Bag it has always been my desire to write a letter in hopes of gaining correspondents through it, and now I am putting this desire into writing.

First of all I perhaps ought to give a glimpse of South Hadley Falls and environs. The country surrounding South Hadley is picturesque, with mountains and hills all around. This town is located in the heart of the Connecticut Valley, through which runs the river bearing this name.

Just across the river lies Holyoke, a paper manufacturing city with a population of some 55,000 people. South Hadley Falls also has two small paper plants. Three miles from here lies Mount Holyoke College, whose founder Mary Lyon is known throughout the world, and whose president is Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

I should like to correspond with any boys of my age who care to write; especially from the far West. For far-off correspondence my favorite countries are Scotland, France and Japan. I am 18 years of age and interested in stamps, short story writing and journalism. Wishing for success and thanking you again,

John M. M.

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Mail Bag now for several years, I have never sent a letter to it with any intention of having it published. I have, however, answered a few of the letters printed therein. Recently I have been wondering if you might print my letter, and if you did would anyone answer it?

I am a girl of 12 and very much desire correspondence with other girls anywhere. Reading is my favorite pastime. I also enjoy cooking and sewing. I have no playmates near me at all, so correspondence is a great joy. Besides reading, I enjoy composing stories, myself. It is my ambition to become either an author or a lawyer.

Pauline D.

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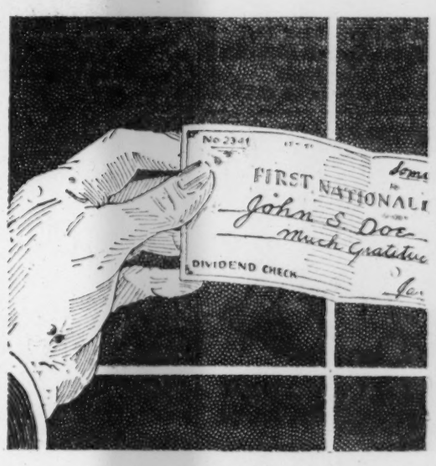

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Log of the Mayflower"

Decree of the Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London. Mandel by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of London, to the Honorable Thomas Francis Bayard Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria at the Court of St. James's in London and To the Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, U. S. A., Greeting.

NO MORE gracious gesture of international amity is on record than the act whose authorization was thus introduced. The Lord Bishop went on to tell that there was in his custody "a certain MS Book known as the Log of the Mayflower, deposited in the Library attached to Our Episcopal Palace at Fulham," and he avers that the book is of "the greatest interest and importance and value to the Citizens of the United States of America."

But, written into those clear pages by William Bradford's careful pen, was more than the Log of a wave-swept cockleshell, that left so shining a wake. For it was the History of Plimouth Plantation, written by the man who was for a generation its governor. And it was more than a story of events that gather round Plymouth Rock; it was the account of dangers overpassed in England and Holland, that prepared the Pilgrims for their venture over seas. It tells how they sailed at last past Plymouth Hoe, where Drake had watched for the Armada, past the reef where now stands the Eddystone Light, and across an uncharted ocean, to a wilderness where no dwelling waited, nor any friendly light, to bid them welcome to New England. And it tells what there befell them.

How Bradford's *History* found its way to the Lord Bishop's Library remains a mystery; but it would seem that it was admitted there because William Bradford had used its flyleaves for records of marriages, births and deaths in the Pilgrim colony. Such registers were then a charge of the church; and did not Plimouth Plantation, like all the colonies, belong to the Diocese of London?

The front leaf is inscribed as follows:

"This book was writ by governor William bradford and given to his son mager Wm. Bradford and by him to his son mager John Bradford, writ by me Samuel bradford March 20, 1705."

Then follows an attestation as to the authenticity of the MS by Thomas Prince, and a printed plate that reads:

"This Book belongs to the New-England Library Begun to be collected by Thomas Prince upon his entering Harvard College July 6, 1703."

The Prince Library was housed in the "steeple room" of the Old South Church. The British used that building, during the siege of Boston, as a riding school for dragoons, hence many of the books were scattered or destroyed. However, it is known that the Bradford was in the hands of Governor Hutchinson when he was writing his History, in 1767. Then it disappeared.

A hundred years passed, years that carried closer to fulfillment the hope of John Robinson that to the Pilgrim church should be granted a new revelation of truth. In 1855 an antiquary of Boston picked up Bishop Wilberforce's *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America*, and opened at a passage that seemed to him actually from Bradford. Perhaps from his knowledge of Hutchinson's History, another Boston historian appealed to an English scholar, Joseph Hunter, who, neighbor-like, went to Fulham and identified the missing book! So Bradford came to his first printing, after two hundred years. Securing a transcript from London, the Massachusetts Historical Society published it in 1855.

In 1860 the Prince of Wales was coming to the United States on a friendly visit. It was urged upon the Bishop of London by Sir Fitzroy Kelly that it would be "an exceptional act of grace" should the Prince return the book to its original owners. Nine years later John Lothrop Motley and another American historian, Justin Winsor, reopened the subject; but the Bishop said that such a property could not be alienated without an act of Parliament! In 1881, to express British sympathy for the loss of President Garfield, the chamberlain of London proposed the restitution of the *Log of the Mayflower*. All in vain.

However, in 1895, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts enters the picture. Reading the book again, he saw in it "the most precious MS on earth, unless we could recover one of the four Gospels as it came from the pen of the Evangelist." Going to England, he visited Fulham where it was explained to him that the Lord Bishop was away from home and the Library not open to the public. Then an English friend—than whom none is friendlier—secured for the Senator a letter to the Bishop. The happy outcome was at hand.

For the Bishop invited the Senator to see and to handle the worn leather-bound book. The American, holding it, frankly said that he wanted to take it home with him.

"Well," said the Bishop, "I did not know you cared anything about it. I must consult the Archbishop of Canterbury and speak of it to the Queen."

And now the friendly Bishop became himself the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England. His successor at Fulham was Dr. Creighton, a special friend to the American people. He had come in 1886 as a delegate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, John Harvard's college, to the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Harvard College, where he received an honorary degree, and was the welcome guest of President Eliot. A letter to the new Bishop was, therefore, hopefully signed by such men as Edward Everett Hale, Charles Francis Adams, President Eliot, J. Pierpont Morgan (for the New England Society of New York) and Governor Walcott. So at last it came about that, on March 25, 1897, a decree of the Consistorial Court gave back to the United States "the original MS book known as the *Log of the Mayflower*."

Entrusted to Ambassador Bayard, the gift reached Boston on the eve of a birthday of Queen Victoria. At a ceremony at the State House the book was delivered to the General Court, as the Massachusetts Legislature is still called from colonial days. Senator Hoar said that there is nothing like the Pilgrim story in human annals since the story of Bethlehem. The book "is the only authentic history of what we have a right to call the most important political transaction that has ever taken place on the face of the earth—the Mayflower Compact." Its day, coinciding with Armistice Day, is now celebrated the world over; for the Compact was signed in the Mayflower cabin on Nov. 11, 1620.

Bayard, memorable as the first American Ambassador to Great Britain, spoke of his own descent from French Huguenots, of the French in American history, and of Holland as the anvil on which civil and religious liberty were beaten out in Europe, so that the story of the dauntless English men and women crowned a sort of international festival.

And what of the record itself? It was immediately reprinted in Boston by order of the Governor, including the story of the restitution. Receiving the gift for the Commonwealth, the Governor quoted Bradford's own words:

"All great and honorable actions are accomplished with great difficulties which must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courage," and continued: "These pages shall speak of high resolve, great suffering and heroic endurance, made possible by an absolute faith in the overruling providence of Almighty God."

Two incidents recorded by Bradford illustrate most dramatically the truth of this saying. The ship that was to take them to Holland was driven by tempest to the coast of Norway.

Fourteen days at sea, for seven of them they saw "neither sun, moon, nor stars." The sailors thought all was lost. But "when men's hope and help failed, the Lord's power and mercy appeared. . . . If modesty might suffer one might declare with what fervent prayers they cried unto the Lord, even without any distraction when the water ran into their mouthes and eyes. When the mariners cried we sinke, we sinke, they cried (not with a mirakelous yet with a high degree of divine faith) Yet Lord thou canst save!" And the mariners wondered to see the ship right herself and bring them safe to land "God filled their afflicted minds with such comforts as every one cannot understand."

And again we read that at Plymouth, in 1623, from the third week in May to the middle of July they had no rain.

"The corn began to wither away and they sett a parte a solemn day of humiliation to seek ye Lord by humble and fervent prayer in their great distrese. And he was pleased to give them a precious and speedy answer both to their owne and the Indeans admiration that lived among them. Not a cloud nor any signe of rain was to be seen, yet toward evening it began to be overcaste and shortly after to raine with such sweet and gentle showers as gave them cause of rejoyceing and blessing God. It came without either wind or thunder or any violence, but by degrees in that abundance that the earth was throwly wete and soked therwith. Which did so apparently revive and quicken ye decayed corne and other fruits as was wonderful to see and made the Indians astonished to behold. The Lord . . . caused a fruitful and liberall harvest to their no small comfort and rejoycing. For which mercie (in time convenient) they also sett aparte a day of thanksgiving."

So at Plymouth, perhaps with the old Harvest Festival of England in memory, these stout English hearts rejoiced, and gave thanks for that slender store of corn, strange food of the stranger Indian neighbors; and perhaps the French Priscilla found dainty ways to prepare the corn and the wild turkeys from the woods, that made their simple feast, shared by Indians in whom was new respect for the white men whose God was indeed mighty to save.

M. L. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

With Massassoit as Guest

Early on that day, we rose and scrubbed ourselves clean, put on our fresh linen and all we had that was of ornament. The sun was scarcely above the hill when we heard the horn calling us to meeting. John and Eleazar wore their bandoleers upon their shoulders, their daggers in their belts, and their muskets they carried at their sides. Thanksgiving or no, none ever forgot. I walked between the men, the children went behind. On the way to meeting, we met our neighbors and we smiled at them and they at us. Mr. Brewster made a short prayer, only an hour it was. . . .

And now we gave ourselves to our day.

When we came into the field it was a brave and glowing sight. We had invited Massassoit and his people to rejoice with us, and they awaited us, all arrayed for festivity, their bodies and their faces painted, red and white and yellow and blue and black, the most naked, but ornamented with feathers in their hair and skins and foxes' tails. They had brought their women, their children and their dogs. Massassoit himself wore a suit of deer skins, that they had bleached white, and around was a border of lacings very fine and elegant, and a fox tail from his scalp locks, and his face was painted with white scrolls. He looked wonderfully fine.

As we approached all in a body together, they greeted us with cries and waved their arms, jumping on one foot, then on the other. And in their midst, we saw what they had brought to the feast. They had piled five deer in the center, already dressed. Our men that were carrying our provisions then came forward and placed them alongside, meal, cheese, turkeys, ducks, geese and fish. For the past week they had been hunting and fishing and gathering for this day.

The savage women hung back at first shyly. They wore the most of them deerskins for coverings. Some looked very comely with their beads of bone around their necks and arms, and some wore girdles likewise of the beads. One I saw was very pretty, made of blue and white like chequer work, about two fingers broad, and some wore hanging from their ears ornaments made also of the same shell stuff cut and polished and smoothed. . . .

But then a great bustle commenced and I saw where now we would all be needed. The men had built great fires and erected poles from which to roast our meat and fowl, and to hang our kettles. And so though we had no language to make conversation, we at least knew the common language of pots and kettles, and in this we commenced to get along freely and well. They pounded their corn meal in wood bowls with stones, we ours in brass mortars with pestles. . . .

Little by little their children and our children commenced to get together in amity. The boys began by seeing who could throw the farthest, then later commenced to play at football; it is a game the savages had had among them before we came. There arose some dispute between them, our boys wishing to play their own rules and ways. But they made their peace on this score, their shouts and runnings testified. A small Indian girl came to Purity and shyly let her hold her doll. It was of wood carved and painted, and all naked. In a little while they were both at playing house, putting the babe to sleep, slapping it for its faults, and kissing it, for it was so pretty and sweet, for all it seemed to me the very ugliest of dolls I had ever seen. The savages commenced their singing and their dancing, which is more capering and prancing than much else, and Mr. Hopkins fetched his game of bowls.—HELEN GRACE CARLISLE, in "We Begin."

Evening in Boston

(As Seen From Harvard Bridge)

The sun has been an hour behind grey Corey Hill
And from the sunset sky there falls a dove-grey mist;
And ever
The air and water turn to silence save where, ripple-kissed,
The long line of embankment whispers, laughs and talks.
And now the mist extends its tenuous arms and covers land and river
With tender amethyst.
The distant bridge, the shapeless town, the nearby walks,
Fade into curious blues
Of myriad hues;
And bank and sky and house and distant dwellings—
All changed to looming shapes and formless swellings—
Are like a nocturne done in brown and blue,
More delicate than Whistler's brush could do. . . .

Everywhere
Suddenly spring into being the joyous lights,
Stringing their strands of jewels through the air,
In white and yellow flights.
The deepened blueness now is decked with gold,
The gleaming town stares mist-bound at the sky.
Only the dome swings free, picked out in fire.

O, steadfast and changeless symbol untouched by the new or the old,
Even in mist and dark to you hearts still may aspire—
Where picked out in golden fire, your unfettered dome swings high.

—PAUL MARIETT, in "Poems."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© E. J. Mason, London

White Roses

MR. E. J. MASON is happy when he is arranging a still life group composed of flowers and reflections. A few well-chosen blossoms surrounded by their own foliage; a bowl in harmony with their growth and characteristics; a dark background; a glass-topped table—and his properties are complete. All that remains is to arrange the group for the camera, and here is where the artist's skill comes in.

It was a bold idea to give as much space to the reflection as to the subject matter, to place the full strength of the white flowers on the upper half of the plate and expect the lower half to balance them. But it succeeded. The attitude of the roses themselves, bending down to gaze at their reflections, draws attention to the play of half tones below, to the rich shadows, the brilliant high light, and the dream-like flower, half lost in the depth of the glassy surface; while much has been made of the leaves in the lower left-hand corner, so full of interesting detail, and displaying on the outer and inner surfaces the charm of the veining in the light that has been directed upon them.

One feels that ginger jars have mistaken their vocation in serving ginger, and belong by all that is right and proper to the rose. The cane frames that encircle them seem to possess a kinship with the growth of the plant, while the roundness of the delicately toned jar demands a round and delicately toned blossom.

The setting of the widespread petals against the plain, dark surface of the background brings out the rare beauty of the flower; while the choice of blooms varying from the folded bud to the full-blown specimen is a study in itself.

Cedar-Apples

As I journeyed today in a light wagon ten or twelve miles through the country, nothing pleased me more, in their homely beauty and novelty (I had either never seen the little things to such advantage, or had never noticed them before) than that peculiar fruit, with its profuse clear yellow dangles of inch-long silk or yarn, in boundless profusion spotting the dark green cedar bushes—contrasting well with their bronze tufts—the flossy shreds covering the knobs all over, like a shock of wild hair on elfin pates. On my ramble afterward down by the creek I plucked one from its bush, and shall keep it. These cedar-apples last only a little while, however, and soon crumble and fade.—From the "Complete Prose Works of WALT WHITMAN."

ВОСПИТАНИЕ В СЕБЕ ХОРОШИХ ПРИВЫЧЕК

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

СОГЛАСНО одному словарю, привычку можно рассматривать как прирожденное или благоприобретенное свойство, которое характеризуется или легкостью исполнения чего-либо, или же ослаблением сопротивляемости. Привычки подразделяются на хорошие и дурные и на имеющие большее или меньшее значение для образования нашего характера. Немногие, вероятно дают себе отчет в том, до какой степени их жизнь управляется привычками, потому что привычка, как утверждает одна мудрая истина,—"сначала паутинка; а потом канат." Следовательно, как важно воспитание в себе хороших привычек!

Ежедневное изучение Библии в связи с книгой текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанной Mary Baker Eddy оказалось, по опыту многих, не только полезным, но еще и побуждающим к развитию таких качеств, как решительность, терпение, чистота, честность и самообладание; качеств, выступающих как стражи, на ментальном пути к совершенству. Иисус учил: "Итак, будьте совершенны, как совершенен Отец ваш небесный." По мере того, как человека озаряет духовная сущность творения, включая и его законное духовное происхождение; по мере того, как он научается прощать это учение к своей ежедневной жизни, мышление его переходит с материальной основы существования на духовную,—и вдруг он начинает замечать, что желания его становятся все чище, и что он тянет в себе все более высокие идеалы и стремления. И по мере того, как при новом порядке мышления выявляются духовные идеи, нежелательные привычки начинают отпадать, и более воспримчивая мысль освобождается, чтобы облечься в нового человека, как говорит Писание.

Склонность постоянно все откладывать, если только потворствовать ей, может превратиться в искусно скрытую привычку. Умственная лень при помощи ощущения, что "так удобнее," убаюкивает человека, и он откладывает свои действия; или же она обольщает его искушением не спешить с необходимой переменой—и тогда не только лишает его правильного использования возможностей, но еще и доводит до упадка духа. Оглядываться назад с сожалением, или дожидаться более удобного момента,—все это не излечивает негармоничного положения вещей и не способствует продвижению вперед.

Ничто хорошее, ничто великое еще не было совершено без решительного, неустанного усилия. Правильное понимание Божьей вселенной и ея непрерывного выявления побуждает человека пользоваться всяким благоприятным случаем, который, вопреки материальным верованиям, всегда может оказаться на лицо. Mrs. Eddy говорит: (Christian Healing, стр. 19) "Неутомимое Бытие, терпеливое к медлительности человека, ежечасно предоставляет ему новыя возможности." В настоящее время более чем когда-либо, чувствуется необходимость в мужественных деяниях, так чтобы каждый час мог быть отмечен каким либо хорошим делом.

Ложные аппетиты обманчивы. Кто соглашается с искусными доводами, что курить и пить доставляет отраду и удовольствие, или что необходимо и пить и курить для того чтобы быть принятым в обществе,—тот обрекает себя привычкам нежелательным и в канце концов могущим привести к состоянию унижения, горя или позора.

Изучающий Христианскую науку узнает, что человек—подобие Божие—не жаждет материи. Бог увидел, что все, что Он сотворил, "хорошо весьма"; вследствие этого духовный человек,— единственный, подлинно существующий,—находит удовлетворение только в добре. Духовное постижение дает нам глубокое внутреннее удовлетворение, которое заставляет умолкнуть ложные стремления. Такая истина, если ее понять и добросовестно применить, освобождает от ложных аппетитов.

Дар божественной Любви настолько щедро и просто изливается на нас, и столько в нем мощи, что желание сделаться лучше, желание более святой жизни, питаемое постоянным общением с божественным Разумом, скоро начинает занимать самое главное место в жизни человека и приносит ему нескаланные радости. Mrs. Eddy пишет (Science and Health, стр. 4): "Привычное усилие всегда быть добрым есть непрестанная молитва." Такая молитва постоянно возносит сознательную мысль в более чистую атмосферу и поднимает ежедневную жизнь на более высокий план мышления, где искушение материальных чувств взывает к нам все слабее. Вдумчиво изучающий Христианскую Науку часто старается разобраться в самом себе, чтобы невольно не питать таких чувств, как самосожаление, самоуничижение, разрушительная критика, затаенная обида или другая какая-нибудь вредная склонность.

Иисус сказал: "И Отцом себе не называйте никого на земле, ибо один у вас Отец, который на небесах." Изучающий Христианскую Науку, на основании этих слов Иисуса, отвергает всякия верования в наследственность греха, болезней или пагубных привычек: Христианская Наука учит, что человек, подобие Божие, обладает всеми качествами Божиими и отражает их. Вследствие этого с той поры, как мы хотя-бы в слабой степени поняли совершенство Божие, божественного Разума, мы начинаем находить наше подлинное "я," мы делаем сдвиг по пути, ведущему от материального ощущения вещей к духовному. "Главная суть Библии заключается в превосходстве духовной силы над физической." (Там же, стр. 131). Подчинение заблуждению не имеет места в сознании истинно мыслящего человека. Осознание того, что он—чадо Божие, дает ему мужество превозмочь или предотвратить все ложные наклонности или привычки, радостно принять правильный путь и держаться его.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Sphericals

I have a little game I play,
Like rolling hoops around;
But I toss spheres of lovely hues
And shining, timeless sound.

The sphericals have rainbow tints—
They float about like birds—
Assert no weight but to the ear—
They might be silken words.

Terrestrial, I roll around—
It is a teeming green;
I hear the bright equator's tune
And trade winds blow between.

Celestial is purest blue:
It's made of far-off fire
That sparkles with a frosty light
And stirs unknown desire.

I toss the blue celestial,
And leap and strain and swerve,
A passenger among far spheres,
Swinging the ultimate curve.

RUTH BALDWIN PIERSON.

Cultivating Good Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to one dictionary, habit may be considered as aptitude, either natural or acquired, and marked by ease of performance or decreased power of resistance. Habits are classified as good or bad, and as having more or less importance in the formation of character. Few, perhaps, realize to what extent their lives seem to be controlled by habit, because, as a wise axiom states, "habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables." How important, then, the cultivation of good habits!

The daily study of the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has been proved in the experience of many to be not only beneficial but an incentive to the cultivation of such qualities as alertness, patience, purity, honesty, and self-control, which act as sentinels on the mental pathway towards perfection. Jesus counseled, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." As the individual catches a glimpse of the spiritual reality of creation, including man's spiritual birthright, and learns to make this teaching a part of his daily life, his thinking begins to change from a material to a spiritual basis and he finds himself experiencing purer desires and harboring higher ideals and aspirations. As spiritual ideas unfold under this new régime, undesirable habits begin to fall away and the more receptive thought is free to "put on the new man," as the Scriptures say.

The tendency to procrastinate, if indulged, may become a most subtle habit. The mental apathy that would lull one, through a sense of ease, to defer action or beguile one into waiting longer before beginning a needed reform, not only robs one of making the right use of opportunity but leads on to discouragement. Looking back with regret, or waiting for a more propitious time, does not heal a discordant condition or promote progress.

Nothing good or great has ever been accomplished without alert, tireless effort. A right understanding of God's creation and its continuous unfoldment stimulates the individual to grasp opportunity, which, notwithstanding material belief, is ever present. Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Healing, p. 19), "Tireless Being, patient of man's procrastination, affords him fresh opportunities every hour." Today, more than ever, the need is for courageous activity, in order that each hour may record something good achieved.

False appetites deceive. Through accepting the subtle arguments that there is comfort or pleasure in the use of tobacco and alcohol, or that one must participate in them in order to be acceptable socially, one is victimized into forming habits which are undesirable and which in the end may lead to a state of humiliation, grief, or shame.

The student of Christian Science learns that man, the likeness of God, does not crave matter. God saw as "very good" all that He had made; therefore spiritual man—the only man there is in reality—finds satisfaction in good only. Spiritual understanding furnishes a deep inward contentment which silences false cravings. Such facts, understood and faithfully applied, free one from false appetites.

So freely diffused and so powerful is the gift of divine Love that the desire for self-correction, holier living, cultivated by regular communion with divine Mind, soon becomes paramount in the life of the individual, bringing untold blessings. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 4), "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." Such prayer lifts conscious thought into purer atmosphere, and raises daily living to a higher plane of thought, where the temptations of the material senses make less and less appeal. The earnest student turns often to self-analysis, so that he may not unthinkingly harbor self-pity, self-depreciation, destructive criticism, resentment, or any harmful tendency.

Jesus said, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." The student of Christian Science finds in these words of Jesus authority for rejecting all beliefs of inherited sin, disease, or pernicious habits. Christian Science teaches that man in God's likeness possesses and reflects the qualities of God. Therefore, from the time that even a small measure of the perfection of God, divine Mind, is understood, we begin to find our true selfhood and start on the mental journey out of the material sense of things and into the spiritual. "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power" (*ibid.*, p. 131). Submission to error has no place in the consciousness of the true thinker. The realization that he is the child of God gives him courage to overcome or forestall all erroneous tendencies or habits, and joyfully to take and maintain a right course.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"Till Dayshine to My Themes Did Come"

The dayshine that came to Clare's themes in 1820 had first glimmered faintly in 1814, when he purchased the manuscript book from Henson, of Market Deeping, in order to preserve the poems hitherto jotted down on odd scraps of paper. This book cost eight shillings, and was paid for in installments. Its first page reveals Clare's secret ambition, for on it is neatly printed, in imitation of the title-page of a book, *A Rustic's Pastime in Leisure Hours: Helpston 1814*. . . .

But when Henson proposed that a volume of poems should be published by subscription, Clare agreed. The printing was to begin as soon as a hundred subscribers were found, and Henson offered to print three hundred prospectuses for a pound.

Clare was working at Pickworth toward the end of 1817, and his meeting with Patty had quickened his ambition to better his fortunes; for "a poor man's meeting with a wife is reckoned but little improvement to his condition, and particularly with the embarrassments I laboured under at that time." So at Pickworth "by hard working nearly day and night I at last got my pound saved for the printing of the proposals, which I never lost sight of, and getting a many more poems written as excited by a change of scenery, and from being over head and ears in love, above all the most urgent propensity to scribbling. I fancied myself more qualified for the undertaking, considering the latter materials much better than what I had done, which no doubt was the case. So I wrote a letter from this place immediately to Henson, of Market Deeping, wishing him to begin the proposals and address the public himself, urging he could do it far better than myself; but his answer was that I must do it.

"After this I made some attempts, but having not a fit place for doing any thing of that kind, lodging at a public house, and pestered with many other inconveniences, I could not suit myself by doing it in a hurry; so it kept passing from time to time, till at last I determined, good or bad, to produce something. And as we had another lime kiln at Ryhall, about three miles from Pickworth, I often went there to work by myself; where I had leisure to study over such things on my journeys of going and returning to and from. . . .

"I was in a hundred minds whether I should throw all thoughts up about the matter, or stay while a fitting opportunity to have the advice of some friend or other; but on turning it over in one's mind again, a second thought soon informed me that I had none. I was turned adrift on the broad ocean of life, and must either sink or swim. So I weighed matters on both sides and fancied, let what bad would come, they could but balance with the former. If my hopes of the Poems failed, I should be not a pin the worse than usual—I could but work then, as I did already,—nay, I considered I should reap benefit from disappointment. Their downfall would free my mind from all foolish hopes, and let me know that I had nothing to trust to but work. So with this favourable idea, I pursued my intention — dropping down on a stoneheap before I got in the town, to give it a second reading, and correct what I thought amiss. . . ."

This specimen poem was the "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," one of his earliest.—J. W. and ANNE TIBBLE, in "John Clare: A Life."

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS CHURN ABOUT IN AN ERRATIC WAY

Some Successfully Resist Selling Pressure—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—The stock market was dull with an easy tone in the late dealings today. Prices rallied slightly, and then sluggishly dipped, although losses were confined to a point or less in most cases.

A few shares showed net gains. Wheat prices were heavy. U. S. Steel common was down more than 1, and the preferred lost 2. Losses of a point or less were registered in Anaconda, Case, Consolidated Gas, Eastman, National Biscuit, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Small gains were registered by Allied Chemical, American Can, American Smelting and United Aircraft. Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

Market Influences

Wall Street interest again converged largely on the unsettled question of foreign debts. The day's business news was of minor importance as a market factor.

Advices from the steel trade indicate that the pace of production is slowing down somewhat, which is in line with seasonal experience. Copper prices receded a shade further for export metal, sales being reported at 5.55 to 5.70 cents a pound today contrasted with 5.65 to 5.75 a few days ago. This recession erased about half of the recent price rally.

Dividend actions continued to attract attention. Phi & Ford, an important corn products manufacturer, declared an extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to the 25-cent regular quarterly payment. One year ago, the same company declared a 50-cent extra. National Lead voted a regular payment on its common.

Bond Market Quiet

Buyers and sellers generally stood on opposite sides of the bond market highway today with the result that trading volume continued at a low ebb, and prices shifted about irregularly.

The foreign debt situation was still being watched closely by the financial district which is not without hope that some compromise may be reached in the matter of postponing December payments. In some quarters it is believed that, even if Congress refuses to extend the moratorium, Great Britain and France will pay. In any event, defaults of several smaller European debtors are taken for granted.

Dullness marked transactions in the United States Government bond section, but most of the Liberties and Treasuries held to their previous firm position.

Secondary rail liens failed to reflect any great enthusiasm following the success of the Baltimore & Ohio in obtaining a large loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid in meeting its March 1 maturity, the maturing 4½s, which recorded a net loss yesterday after the loan announcement, firmed fractionally, but other of the road's bonds were irregular.

While securities of Santa Fe, Union Pacific and similar obligations maintained a steady position, semi-speculative transportation loans generally recorded minor declines. Among these latter were some issues of Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Southern, Allegheny Corporation, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western and Illinois Central.

Weakness continued in motion picture company loans. Paramount Publix 5½s were slightly lower on top of a 4-point loss in the previous session and Warner Bros. 6s were off around half a point. Gains were registered by Texas Corporation 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s and Dodge Bros. 6s. International Telephones sagged. German bonds were heavy and an easier tone was displayed by the Australians, British, Italians and Japanese.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has announced a plan to meet maturity of $63,250,000 of bonds on March 1 with 50 per cent cash payment and 50 per cent in 5 per cent series F refunding and general mortgage bonds and dated March 1, 1933, and maturing March 1, 1996. To induce quick response to the offer the company will pay 10 per cent of maturing bonds in cash on presentation after Tuesday and until Dec. 22. Company will pay full interest on bonds thus deposited from Sept. 1, 1932, to March 1, 1933, even if plan is consummated before March 1.

EASTERN GAS & FUEL ASSOCIATES

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, total income of $13,349,391 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes and dividends. After all charges, net income (exclusive of all intercompany profits) amounted to $4,999,079. After provision of $1,103,652 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends and $2,473,037 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, the surplus was $1,422,390, or 71 cents a share on 1,987,676 shares of common.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries report for October, 1932, plus of $2,517,349, compared with $2,634,563 in October, 1931, a decrease of $117,214. For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, balance available for dividends and surplus amounted to $29,563,860, compared with $31,545,042 for the like period last year, a decrease of $1,981,182.

HAMILTON WOOLEN CO., INC.

Hamilton Woolen Company, Inc., declared a dividend of $1.40 a share on the 32,275 capital shares outstanding, payable Nov. 26 to stock of record Nov. 19. The dividend is being charged against the balance of a special reserve for dividend purposes of $77,550 set aside out of 1931 earnings. In July last a dividend of $1 a share was paid and charged to the reserve, the two payments leaving a balance in the reserve of only $90.

DAVEGA STORES CORP.

Davega Stores Corporation reports for the six months ended Sept. 24, 1932, net loss of $209,333 after taxes, depreciation, amortization and other charges. During the period there was charged to reserve for contingencies $170,421, representing losses on liquidation of western retail companies, including Atlas-Lessor Stores, Inc., and Atlas-Serlin Stores, Inc., former subsidiaries.

BUILDING PERMITS DECREASE

The aggregate value represented by applications filed in October for permits to build in 55 municipalities in Massachusetts, as reported to the State Department of Labor and Industries, was $1,877,782, a decrease of $1,224,311, or 39.5 per cent, when compared with the aggregate for these same municipalities in September, and a loss of $3,873,213, or 67.3 per cent, when compared with the corresponding aggregate for October, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 17	Last Nov. 16
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	50	85½	85½	85½	..
73	22	.5	Adams Express	1600	6	5¾	6	6
30⅝	12	2	Adams Exp pf	10	56	56	56	..
14	9½	..	Adams Millis	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Addressograph	100	10	10	10	10⅛
113½	30⅞	..	Affiliated Prod	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
168⅝	73⅛	.80	Air Reduction	2100	55⅛	54¼	54¼	55
35⅜	3⅜	..	Alaska-Juneau	1400	12⅛	11¾	11¾	11⅝
8¼	3¼	..	Allegheny Corp	1200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
8	3	..	Allegh pf ww SXX	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15	8¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
88¼	42½	6‡	Allegheny Steel	30	11	10	10	..
21⅜	1¼	..	Allied Chem	6400	77½	76¼	77½	77¼
15½	3½	..	Amal Leather	100	1	1	..	..
22½	9	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	9¾	9½	9½	..
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Bank Note	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
27	11	..	Am Can	7800	84⅞	83	83⅜	84⅜
15	2	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	21	20½	20½	21
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow	2100	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
21⅛	6¼	2	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10	10	10	..
12	2½	..	Am Ice	100	7½	7½	7½	8
49	19	7	Am International	3200	7⅞	7½	7½	..
8¼	1½	..	Am Locomotive	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
32	6½	..	Am Metal	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
19¼	3	..	Am Metal 6%	10	22	21½	21½	21½
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	1700	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
49¾	10	8	Am P&L 6% pf	700	30½	28¾	28¾	30
12¼	3½	..	Am P&L pf A	400	24½	24⅛	24¼	24½
10	2	..	Am Radiator	3400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
24¼	13⅞	3	Am Rolling Mill	2400	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
25⅛	10	2	Am Safety Razor	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
27¼	8½	..	Am Shipbuilding	10	13	13	13	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Smelt & R pf	400	50	48¼	50	..
29¼	13	2	Am Stores	600	31¾	30	30	31
13⅞	7⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25¾
33½	11	2	Am Tel & Tel	10100	108½	106¾	107½	107⅝
31	11	2	Am Wat Wks	1100	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
10	1⅝	..	Am WW&E ct	600	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	18⅜
39⅞	13¼	..	Am Woolen	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Woolen pf	200	25	24¾	24¾	25⅛
49⅛	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
47½	5⅛	1.20	Anaconda Cop	4100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅞
61	24	7	Anchor Cap	1200	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
2	⅜	..	Armour Del pf	100	40	40	40	40
2¼	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
3	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	100	1	1	1	1
94	17⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
116	35	5	Atchison T&SF	7400	43½	41	41¾	42⅜
40	9¾	4‡	Atl Coast Line	200	65	63	63	63
21⅞	8⅝	1	All Refining	400	20½	19¾	20¼	21
15½	2⅜	4‡	Auburn Auto	1100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	600	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	12300	12¾	12	12⅛	12¼
3⅞	⅞	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
43½	13	..	Barnsdall A	1400	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
95	29½	3	Beatrice Cream	100	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¾
8¾	2⅝	..	Beech-Nut Pack	100	43	43	43	..
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Ham	100	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
28⅝	7⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
74	16⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	3700	17½	16¾	16¾	16⅞
10	3⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	700	35½	34¾	34¾	35¼
50	5	..	Blaw Knox	100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	12⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
43⅞	20	2	Borden	3100	26¼	25½	25⅝	25⅞
14¼	2⅞	..	Borg Warner	3100	26¼	25½	25⅝	25⅞
11¾	3½	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	21	20¾	21	21
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	80¼
10	2½	..	Bruns Ter & cv pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
31⅝	7	..	Budd Mfg	100	2	2	2	2
8	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	200	2	2	2	2¼
15⅜	4	..	Bullard	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
13¾	6¼	.40	Burns Bros A cts	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
85	12¼	7	Burroughs Add	400	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
57⅞	13	..	Bush T Bldg pf	20	36	31	31	..
24⅞	7	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
			Butterick	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
			Byers	1100	16	15¾	16	16⅛

—C—

10	4⅛	..	Calif Packing	300	11	11	11	10⅝
9⅞	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
77⅛	21	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1500	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	..
20⅝	7⅛	..	Canadian Pacific	4500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	20000	43¼	41½	42¾	42⅝
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
12⅝	1¼	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
3⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	1300	10½	10	10	9⅞
15½	3⅞	..	Celotex Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
20⅜	4⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
31⅜	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1800	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
5⅜	1¼	..	Ches & Ohio	8800	24½	23⅝	24	24⅜
27¼	8⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	3	3	3¼
4½	2¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	8	7½	8	7¾
8	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2	2	2	2
14½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3¼	3	3	3
21	5	..	Chi & Northwest	1300	6	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
2¼	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
12½	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4½	4	4	4½
24½	2	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	5	4	4½	4½
8	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7	8
21¾	5	..	Childs Company	200	4	4	4	4
11⅞	11	1	Chrysler	27500	16¼	15¼	15¾	15⅞
10⅞	2¼	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
14⅜	2⅝	..	Collins & Aikman	200	15¼	13½	13½	14
23	4¼	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅞	5¾	5¾	5
79⅞	40	..	Columbia Gas	3800	13¾	13	13¾	13¼
41⅜	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4000	28	27	27¼	27¼
11	3½	..	Comm Credit	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	72
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	25	25	25	25
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	19½	19¾	19½	20¼
5⅛	3¾	.06	Comm Solvents	3200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12¼	6½	.60	Comwlth & So	1800	3⅛	3	3	3
11¾	2¾	..	Congoleum Nairn	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
68⅞	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	200	7½	7½	7½	..
2¾	⅜	..	Consol Gas	5500	58½	57⅛	57⅝	58⅛
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Oil	5300	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
23⅜	2⅞	..	Consol Laundries	200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
12½	2¼	..	Consols Rys Cu pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13⅝	1¼	..	Consol Textile	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47⅜	24⅝	6	Cont Baking B	400	6	5¾	5¾	6
41	17⅜	2	Cont Baking pf	100	40	40	40	..
25¾	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	1200	36	35¼	35½	35½
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Insurance	200	15	15	15	15¼
33⅜	24¾	3	Cont Motors	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7⅝	1½	..	Cont Oil	1300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
12⅜	2¼	..	Corn Products	2500	52¾	51¾	51¾	52½
26⅞	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	200	4	3¾	3¾	4
23	7¾	..	Crosley Radio	500	24¾	24¼	24½	24¼
30½	17¾	2.70	Crown Cork & S	900	20¾	20¼	20¼	..
37	21	4	Crown Cork pf	200	29	29	29	29
20⅜	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	22½	22½	22½	..
3⅝	⅛	..	Cuba Co	400	25	25	25	..
26	3⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1	1	1	1¼
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am S pf	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
26	3⅛	..	Cudahy Packing	10	10	10	10	10
23¾	11¾	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
90	60¼	7	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2¾	2	2	2
			Cushman Pk	300	34½	33⅜	33⅜	34

—D—

			Davison Chem	200	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	4
92½	32	6	Deere & Co pf	100	9	9	9	9
45⅞	8⅛	..	Del & Hudson	200	60	60	60	60
9	1⅛	..	Den Lack & W	10000	28½	27¼	27½	28½
122	54	6	Denver R G pf	800	5	4	4	4
26	20½	1½	Detroit Edison	200	78	78	78	80
12¼	7⅛	1.30	Diamond Match	1200	25½	25	25¼	..
18⅜	5	.75	Diamond M pf	400	11½	11⅜	11½	11¾
12½	2½	..	Dome Mines	200	12	12	12	12¼
105⅛	80¾	6	Douglas A	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
		2	Dresser B	200	12	12	12	12¼
		..	Du Pont de Nem	9800	37	35¾	36	36⅞
		..	Du Pont deb	200	101	101	101	100⅜

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3500	54¾	52⅝	53½	54
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¾
4	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	200	1	1	1	1
16	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
115	98	7	Elec Pow & Lt	6000	8	7⅞	8	8
27	18	5½	Endicott John pf	200	115	115	115	..
19	12	11⅔	Engineers PS w	100	38	38	38	..
7¼	2	2e	Equitable Off Bld	200	12½	12½	12½	13
			Eureka Vacuum	200	5½	5½	5½	..

—F—

27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	15¼	15	15¼	15
54¼	33	2½	Firestone T&R pf	400	61½	61⅜	61⅝	..
¾	⅛	..	First Nat Stores	1000	51⅜	50½	50½	50⅝
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
10	4¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
85	63	6	Florsheim Shoe	200	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¾
15⅞	3	6	Florsheim S pf	110	90	85	90	..
22⅜	10⅛	1.20	Foster-Wheeler	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
57⅛	1	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19	18½	18½	19
72½	15	7	Fox Film A	500	3	3	3	3
28⅛	10	2	*Franklin Sim pf	70	20¼	20¼	20¼	22
			Freeport Texas	7500	26¾	25¼	26	25⅞

—G—

5½	⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	1100	4	4	4	4
35¾	9½	..	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
19⅝	10¼	2	Gen Baking	400	13	12⅞	13	12½
25⅞	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	11	11	11	..
11⅞	4⅜	.40	Gen Electric	8500	17	16¼	16½	16⅝
40½	13⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
2¼	⅜	2	Consol Gas	6900	26⅜	25¼	25⅝	26
48½	28	3	Gen Gas & E A	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
95⅛	76	6	Gen Mills	100	42	42	42	42¼
4	2⅜	..	Gen Mills pf	200	94	94	94	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3	3	3	..
27	8	..	Gen Out Ad A	500	5	5	5	..
24½	10⅜	1	Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	..
31	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	110	16	16	16	16
49⅛	3	..	Gillette Saf Raz	2300	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜
103⅜	31⅛	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	10	10	10	..
8	2⅜	..	Glidden	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
20⅜	6¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	5	5	5
12⅜	2¼	..	Gold Dust	500	16½	16	16⅜	16
29⅜	5½	..	Goodrich	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
30⅞	11¼	..	Goodyear	3600	17	16¼	16¾	16⅞
4⅞	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	21¾	19¾	21⅜	21⅜
30¼	14½	1	Graham Paige	200	2⅛	2	2	2
25	5½	..	Grant (WT)	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
13¼	5	..	Great Nor pf	060	20	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝
32	3½	..	Great Nor Ore	1300	11	10½	10⅝	11
2¾	½	..	Great West Sug	400	8	8	8	..
21⅛	2½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	500	6¾	6¾	6⅝	..
		..	Gulf States Steel	100	11½	11½	11½	12

—H—

83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	300	55⅞	55	55	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	78	78	78	..
159	110	.10b	Homestake M	900	153	147	153	145½
28½	8¾	..	Houston Oil	200	18½	15½	15½	15⅝
8¾	3⅜	..	Houston Oil new	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
57⅛	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	400	54⅝	54¼	54¼	54½
11⅜	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	600	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾

—I—

24⅞	4⅜	..	Ill Central	2600	14⅝	14	14¼	14⅝
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
2⅞	1	..	Indian Refining	400	2	2	2	..
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	500	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼
44⅞	14⅜	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	28½	28	28	29¼
7⅜	3⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
117	52½	.65	Interlake Iron	100	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝
7¼	1⅜	..	Int Business M	100	33¾	33¼	33¼	..
18⅜	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	500	93	92	93	92
41⅞	13½	2	Int Cement	300	3	2¾	3	3
15½	4½	..	Int Combustion	200	9	9	9	10
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Combus pf ct	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester	4800	22⅝	21¾	22½	22½
11⅝	2¾	..	Int Hydroelec	300	89	89	89	..
4¼	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	500	6	5¼	6	..
12½	2½	..	Int Nickel	2800	8½	8½	8⅝	8½

HECLA MINING CO. PROFIT

Hecla Mining Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, profit of $13,161 after ordinary taxes, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with a loss of $23,055 in the preceding quarter and profit before federal taxes of $144,305 in the September quarter last year.

FOLLANSBEE BROS. RECALLS MEN

Follansbee Brothers Company has recalled 200 workers at the Follansbee (W. Va.) plant, closed since June 30.

LEAD STOCKS DECLINE

Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of October totaled 170,171 short tons, compared with 171,183 tons at the end of September and 139,796 at the end of October, 1931, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 17	Last Nov. 16
43⅝	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
15⅞	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	6200	9⅞	8¼	8¾	9⅝

—J—

33⅜	30	..	Johns Manville	5400	24	22¼	23	23⅛

—K—

2½	⅛	..	Kelley Sp cfs	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅞	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	1½	1½	1½	..
24	7	..	Kelly-Sp 8% cfs	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
4½	⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes W	1200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2700	11⅞	11	11⅛	11¼
19⅛	7	..	Kinney pf	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
10	6⅝	1	Kresge	800	11	11	11	11⅛
110	88	7	Kresge pf	20	100	99⅞	100	..
37	18	1	Kress Co	100	28	25	25	..
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	1400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜

—L—

75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	50	53	53	53	..
11⅞	1¾	..	Lehigh Val Coal	800	3	1⅞	1⅞	..
20⅞	5	..	Lehigh Val Coal pf	900	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	300	13¼	13	13¼	13⅜
21	14	1½	Lehman Corp	100	41	41	41	42½
22	9	..	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16½	16½	16½	..
37¾	13¼	4‡	Liquid Carbonic	400	15¾	15¾

GERMANY IN GREAT NEED OF CAPITAL

Lack of Money Is Most Serious Problem—Solutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—National self-sufficiency or "autarchy" in the creation of capital is advocated by Dr. Ernst Wagemann, German economic expert, as a way to solve Germany's great problem of lack of money.

This problem continues to be one of the Reich's most serious difficulties. The nation is crying for capital to enable it to increase its consumption and production and to decrease unemployment and radicalism.

Three ways appear to present themselves for the solution of the German financial problem: reduced expenditure involving a cut in wages, prices and government budgets; creation of money; a rapprochement with France, as one of the chief gold owners. The first is a social problem; the second an economic one; the third a political question.

The first solution was tried by Chancellor Dr. Heinrich Bruening and his Minister of Finance, Dr. Hermann Dietrich, preceding the von Papen Cabinet. They stepped before the nation in 1931 and told the people they were a poor country and would have to cut their coat according to the cloth.

Living Standard Drops

Wages were cut, prices lowered, purchasing power sank, production fell accordingly, unemployment grew, taxes were piled on to subsidize the jobless, the purchasing power therefore fell still more, prices and production followed, unemployment mounted, doles were cut. The standard of living of the masses dropped to a very low level.

The second way, which would create money at home, is blocked by an adamant barrier—public opinion. Having passed through one inflation which destroyed their property, the German people flatly refuse to permit a repetition of this experience.

Opponents of inflation have a stanch friend in the person of Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, who is known for his conservatism in financial matters and who refuses to have the mark tampered with.

In vain certain politico-financial experts have so far tried to convince Germany that currency expansion need not necessarily be tantamount to inflation; that, in fact, their entire conception of money is wrong.

One among them is Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reichsbank. Another is Dr. Wagemann whose proposals for self-sufficiency in his book, "What Is Money?" have attracted wide comment. In it he tries to wean the public away from the idea that money and its stability nowadays has anything to do with gold. Money is a flexible thing which adjusts itself to the economic system of the period, he insists.

Inflation, he explains, only arises when an increase of circulation is followed by an increase of prices. But, in his opinion, that is out of the question in Germany, where there exists 3,000,000,000 marks worth of accumulated stocks of goods which must first be sold before business can even think of raising prices.

Private Bank Control

But Dr. Luther and his autonomous Reichsbank are in the way. Here Dr. Wagemann, in the opinion of some of his critics, points out a way which leads around the Reichsbank rock. It seems that he would recommend that the Government use its control over private banking, obtained after the bank crash of last year, to induce a more liberal handling of bank credits. The people would scarcely notice such credit expansion. The creation of money, he writes, should be "subjected to the great general economic goals."

Under this plan, as interpreted by Dr. Felix Pinner, well-known business editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, the private banks could then be ordered by the Government to grant more and cheaper credits.

Dr. Rinner comments that such "politicalizing" of credits might operate without friction as long as business is on the upgrade. But, he asks, what would happen in a slump when the credits must be restricted to preserve the currency?

The alternative to this policy of self-sufficiency in credit matters would be cooperation with the gold-owning nations: the United States and France. The road to the former seems to be blocked by the volume of American credits frozen in Germany which would tend toward discouraging the American investor.

The road to France can only be opened by a change in Germany's foreign and domestic politics. Here, the von Papen Government would have to head the horse on which it is riding in another direction. At present it seems little willing to do this. Meanwhile the advocates of self-sufficiency in money matters are busy at work.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
Wheat						
December	.44⅛	.44¾	.43	.43	—1⅞	
May	.49⅝	.49⅞	.48¼	.48¼	—1⅝	
July	.50¾	.50⅞	.49¼	.49¼	—1⅝	
Corn						
December	.25	.26¼	.24⅜	.24⅞	—1⅝	
May	.31¼	.31⅝	.30	.30⅛	—1⅜	
July	.33	.33⅛	.31⅝	.31⅝	—1½	
Oats						
December	.16¾	.16⅞	.16¼	.16¼	— ⅜	
May	.18⅜	.18⅞	.18⅛	.18½	— ⅜	
July	.19	.19	.19	.19	— ⅜	
Lard						
January	4.12	4.12	4.10	4.10	—.02	
May	4.27	4.27	4.22	4.22	—.05	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
December	.46½	.45⅛	.45½	— ⅞	
May	.50⅝	.49⅜	.49⅝	— ⅞	
July	.51⅞	.50¾	.50¾	—1⅛	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
December	.40¼	.38¾	.38¾	—1⅛	
May	.44	.42⅜	.42½	—1¼	
July	.45⅛	.43⅜	.43⅜	—1⅞	

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Cotton was quiet again today, with prices sagging slightly under southern selling and liquidation promoted by the action of the grain and stock markets. The mid-afternoon market was about steady at net declines of 3 to 5 points.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	26⅛	26⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24¾	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14¼	14¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78	78
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34½	32¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73¼	73¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72½	71½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89½	89½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103½	103⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	103½	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	106⅞
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	97⅜	97⅜
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70½	70½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	31	31
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3½	3½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	72⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95	93
Atl Gulf & Wi col 5s '59	35½	35⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	79	78¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67¼	66½
Balt & Ohio 4½ cv '60	31¼	31¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43⅛	42
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	64⅞	64⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83¾	83
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50¾	49¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106⅝
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85½	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95½	95½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	90	90
Boston & Maine 5s '67	63¼	63¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	86¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104¾	104⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82½	82½
Buff Gen Elec 4⅛s B '81	102½	102½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43	42
Bush Term Con 5s '55	44½	44½
Calif Prod P 5s '38	66½	66
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85¼	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¼	84¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91	90⅞
Can North 4½ '35	98½	98⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¾	104¼
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	96¼	96¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	82½	81¾
Can South 5s A '62	87⅞	87⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35	34
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	22½	22
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70½	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81¼	80¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54½	54½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	47¼	47
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	83	81¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	65	64½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¼	104
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	44	44
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89½	89½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17½	16½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40¾	40
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	18¼	18¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	6⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	23¼	23
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	46	46
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23	22¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16½	16
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23	23
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	66	66
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	59⅜	59⅜
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	45¾	45¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	31¼	30½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19⅛	18½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅛	103⅛
Childs Co 5s '43	27¼	27
Chile Copper 5s '47	26⅞	26⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96	95¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	101	101
Clev Mar 4½s	95	95
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	49	49
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	76	76
Clev Un Term 5s '73	71½	71
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	78⅞	78⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	51	51
Colo Industrial 5s '34	28	28
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Columb Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81¾	81¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81⅜	81⅜
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	101¼	101¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	102½	102¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	10¾	10¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	98¼	97¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108¾	108¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	104½
Conn RR & Lt Co 4½s '51	96¾	96¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¾	104½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	98¼	98¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	97½	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	38⅜	37
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17½	17
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	24½	24½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97⅞	97⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101⅜	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	64	64
Duquesne P & L 4½s '07	103¾	103¼
Edison Elec NY 5s '95	115	115
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	74¼	74¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	30	29⅝
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44½	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	30	29½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	85½	85½
Fed L & Trac 1st 6s '42	70	70
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	56	56
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3½	3½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	62¼	62¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	80¼	80
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	52¾	52½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¼	100
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅜	102¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50	50
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52½	52½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	65½	65½
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	96½	96½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55	54
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53	52
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81½	81½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¼	106
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37	37
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	42¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45¾	45⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43	43
Intake Iron Corp 5s '51	46	45¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16⅜	16⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	57¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	52	52
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43¼	43⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	16¼	16¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	40¾	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35¾	35½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42	41¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	37	36½
Kan City Ft&cMem 4s '36	43	43
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102¼	102
Kan City P & L 4½s B	102¼	102¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	72	72
Kings Co Lt & Pwr 6s '97	130	129
Lack Steel con 5s' 50	84⅜	83⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	91
L'Autaro 6s '54	4⅛	4
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44¼	44¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83⅛	83⅛
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84⅛	84⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s' 69	33¾	33¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	72¼	72¼
L&N uni 4s '40	84	84
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	66	66
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	45	45
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70	70
Mich Cen 3½s '52	81	81
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¼	95¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	79⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79¼	79
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	50½	50½
Mil StP & SSM 4s '38	47¼	47
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75⅛	75⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33	32
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14	13⅞
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28½	27
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	26½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¼	27¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26½	26
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27	26
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13⅜	13⅛
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	5	5
Montana Power 5s A '62	59	59
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87½	87
Nat Steel 5s	79	78½
Newark Gas 5s	103	103
Newberry 5½s	78	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102⅞	102⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	62
N O. Pub Ser 5s '55 B	63	½62¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	26	26
New Orleans T 4s '53	67	67
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73¾	73¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46⅛	45¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50½	50½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60⅜	59½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98 reg	65½	65½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20¼	20¼
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	31	31
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅝	112⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	64⅞	64⅞
NY NH&H cnl 5s '40	80½	80½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	76⅛	76⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s4 '92	52	52
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	34¼	34
NY State Ry 6½s B '62 ct	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¼	102¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	103¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	50	49¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101¼	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	63	63
Norf & Southern 5s '41	15	15
Norf &W con 4s '96	94⅜	94½
Norf & W div 4s '44	95¼	95⅛
Norf & W 6s '24	103½	103½
North Am Co 5s '61	85½	85
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84⅛	84⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82¾	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78	77⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	104
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	46	46
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	98	98
Ore Short 1Lne gtd 5s '46	102	102
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Owens Ill Glass 5s	98¾	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105½	105½
Pac Pub Ser 5s	96½	96½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	38	38
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19⅞	19½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	20¼	20
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43	42
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	90½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64	63¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80½	80½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s '43	81	81
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74½	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83½	83½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95⅝	95½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	59⅞	59⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49	49
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	85	85
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61	60⅝
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	96	96
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	33	32½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79¼	79¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Purity Baking 5s '48	63¼	63
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84	84
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	33	33
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	32¾	32¾
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	104	104
Rochester Gas 5s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30½	30½
St Louis 1M&S 4s R&G div '33	48	47¼
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	32½	32½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9½	9½
St Louis & SF 5s B	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50 ct	10¾	10¾
St Louis & SF Ad	10½	10½
StP M&M Mont	88	88
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	98¼	98¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	62½	62½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	1½	1¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81	81
Shell Union 5s '47	80	79¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	81
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	96½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68	68
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	89	89
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅜	105
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77½	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49½	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¼	47¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s a'77	66⅞	66⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25¼	25
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	30¾	30
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	31¾	31¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	18
Studebaker 6s '42	47⅞	47¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	99
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	80	80
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	97¾	97¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	92¾	92¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	87	87
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	46½	46½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79 N	46	46
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	30½	30
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	55	55
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	101	100¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	86⅛	86⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅜	97⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
United Biscuit 6s '42	97¾	97¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62½	62½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70⅛	70⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30½	30
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33⅛	33⅛
Vanadium 5s '41	98½	98½
Virginia Elec & Pow 5½s	101⅜	101
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6¾	6¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6⅞	6⅞
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	22	22
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22½	22½
Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40
Western Electric 5s '44	99	98⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57	57
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	32½	32½
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	72	72

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov17	Nov16
3½s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24
3½s reg	101.20	101.20	101.20	
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.5	102.7	102.7
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.13	103.13	103.13
4th 4¼s reg	101.12	103.13	103.12	103.11
US 3½s '46	97.24	97.24	97.24	
US 3s '55	96.24	96.20	96.24	96.19
US 3½s '49	98	97.25	97.31	97.29
US 3¾s '43 March	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.3
US 3¾s '43 June	101.5	101.2	101.5	100.13
US 3¾s '47	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.24
US 3¾s '56	102.9	102.8	102.8	102.7
US 4s '54	104.4	103.31	104.4	104.1
US 4¼s '52	108.2	108	108.2	108.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63	68¼	68¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47¼	47¼
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43½	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	47⅞	47½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	47⅜	47
Argentine Gov 6s '59 A	47¼	47
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47½	47
Australia 4½s '56	70½	69¾
Australia 5s '55	74⅞	73⅞
Australia 5s '57	74¾	74
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50½	50½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	45½	45
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	38⅛	38⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅞	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	103
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38½	38½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	43
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50½	50⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	45¼	45¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	48¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	6
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¼	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Bremen 7s '35	56¼	56¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24¼	24¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Provi	26¾	26¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26	26
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11⅝	11⅝
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	98½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84⅞	84¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97⅝	97½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10⅛	10¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9⅝	9⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11¼	11¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14	13⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	10⅛	10⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6¾	6⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6⅝	6⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	5½	5
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	43¼	43⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28	27
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	39
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	9
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	96½	96½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91	91
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92	92
Domonic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66	48⅞	48
Dutch El 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Finland 5½s '58	62	61¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	67¾	67¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70	70
Frameriean Dev 7½s '42	101	101
Frankfort 6½s '53	36¾	36½
French (Rep) 7s '49	117¾	116⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123¼	123⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	55½	55½
German 7s '49	70½	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55½	55¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48¼	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	57	56
Germ Cen Agr 6½s' 58 rcts	40	39¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s' 48	35	34
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¾	49⅜
Graz 8s '54	47½	47
Greek 6s '68	24½	24½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	55¼	55¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	42	42
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49	48½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62	62
Karstadt 6s '43	30½	30¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	13½	13½
Leipzig (City) 6s '14	104½	104½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82⅛	81⅞
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	16	16
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	19	19
New South Wales 5s '57	72	72
North German Lloyd 6s '47	42¼	42
Norway (King) 5s '63	77	77
Norway (King) 8s '43	83½	82¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	83⅞	83⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	69⅜	69⅜
Nuremberg 6s '52	40	40
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46¼	46¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	50	49¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6¾	6¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54¾	54½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60½	60¼
Prussia 6½s '51	45¼	45¼
Prussia 6s '52	44¾	44
Queensland (State) 6s '47	83½	83½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	94	94
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	38	38
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8½	8½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85	85
Royal Dutch 5s' 45 ww	85⅞	85⅞
Roumania 7s '59	33	32¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10	10
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57⅞	56¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	47	46¾
Saxon State 7s '45	61⅛	61⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	19	18
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	20	20
Sydney 5½s '55	60½	60
Sweden (King) 5½s '51	96¼	96¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	44⅛	44⅛
T

TROJANS STILL LEAD ON COAST

Pacific Conference Elevens to Play Seven Games in Seven Days

PACIFIC COAST FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
So. California	5	0	0	103	7	1.000
U. C. L. A.	3	0	0	31	13	1.000
Wash State	4	1	1	57	28	.800
Washington	2	2	1	50	33	.667
California	2	0	2	37	46	.500
Oregon	2	1	2	51	51	.500
Stanford	1	0	3	46	44	.250
Oregon State	1	0	4	47	62	.200
Idaho	1	0	4	25	77	.200
Montana	0	0	4	25	111	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 17—Within the next seven days seven football games are to be played by members of the Pacific Coast Conference. Southern California, the undefeated leader in the title race, takes a vacation Saturday, but plays its sixth and final Conference game next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, at Seattle, Wash., against Washington.

U. C. L. A., the second-place team, undefeated after three Conference games, receives Montana at Los Angeles on Saturday, and Washington State the following Thursday. Stanford and California engage in their annual contest at Berkeley this Saturday, while Oregon State visits Fordham in New York. Idaho plays Utah State at Boise, Idaho, and Oregon has an engagement with St. Mary's at San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day.

Southern California continued its triumphant march with a 33-to-0 victory over Oregon last Saturday. The powerful forward wall of the Trojans was too much for the Webfeet, who got no nearer to the goal than the 38-yard line. Homer Griffith '34, quarterback, made the first touchdown, throwing a pass to Julius Bescos, end, for a 40-yard gain, and then sweeping around left end eight yards for the score. R. A. Erskine '34, halfback, Irvine Warburton, quarterback and Gordon Clark, halfback, also took part in the point making.

Play to Scoreless Tie

Washington must show all of the defense, and more offense than it did against Washington State last week. These teams played a scoreless tie, the first in 26 meetings. The rain-soaked gridiron was chiefly responsible for this lack of scoring. The Cougars of State charged to the Huskies' 5-yard line in the second period, and to the 2-yard line in the third; but the Washington defense stiffened in time. The latter had one chance to score late in the first half when a long pass to Edward Clinton, substitute end, nipped his fingers as he stepped over the goal line. Last year the Trojan-Huskie battle resulted in a victory, 44 to 7, for the former.

Probably the largest crowd of the season will see the Stanford-California engagement at Berkeley, where the stadium, holding a few hundred less than 80,000, was sold out early in the week. California's Bears outclassed Idaho, 21 to 6, last week. They pounded the Vandal line and skirted the ends for touchdowns in each period, save the second. Only two passes were thrown. At the same time Stanford was getting a good workout defeating California Aggies, 59 to 0. K. J. Afflerbaugh '33, turned two punts into touchdowns, one for 54 yards and the other for 37. Last year the Stanford-California battle was won by the latter, 6 to 0.

U. C. L. A. has a real problem in meeting Montana and Washington State within a period of six days. The Uclan Bruins were defeated by the St. Mary's last week, 14 to 7, their first loss in eight games. U. C. L. A. did not play Montana last year, but lost an engagement, 13 to 0, to Washington State.

Oregon State ran up a 35-to-6 victory on Montana last week, while Fordham, its prospective opponent, defeated New York, 7 to 0.

INNSBRUCK WILL STAGE SKI MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INNSBRUCK, Austria—What is expected to be one of the most thrilling sporting events of the coming winter is scheduled to take place in this picturesque capital of the Austrian province of Tyrol, Feb. 6 to 13 inclusive, when the annual international ski contest of the Federation Internationale de Ski takes place. It is expected that 15 nationals will be represented in the competitions.

The skijump will be on the "Mount Isel" at the outskirts of Innsbruck. It will allow jumps of more than 70 meters (231 feet). Hannes Schneider, ski genius and popular instructor of St. Anton on the Arlberg pass, is supervising the layout of the "Slalom race." At all of these events bleachers for the spectators will be provided. The program for the contests is as follows:

Feb. 6—Special ski race with 6600 feet of change in altitude. 7—Relay race. 8—Ski race for ladies and gentlemen (combined) with 3300 feet of change in altitude. 9—18-kilometer ski race. 10—Slalom race for ladies and gentlemen. 11—Skijump at Berg Isel. 12—Skijump at Berg Isel. 13—50-kilometer endurance race.

To Play for New Title

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS GEORGIA VEATCH
Chicago's Woman Amateur Pocket Billiard Champion.

Columbia Club Is Still Undefeated

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rnds W	Rnds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	3	0	12	3	1.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	1	14	6	.750
New York A. C.	2	1	10	5	.667
Yale Club	2	2	8	12	.500
Crescent A. H. C.	1	2	8	7	.333
Princeton Club	1	3	6	12	.250
Harvard Club	0	3	0	15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Columbia University Club team continued its undefeated course yesterday in the fourth round of the metropolitan squash tennis class A team championship, when it took four out of five matches from the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club team on the courts of the latter.

The present champions, New York Athletic Club, and the team of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which defeated them last week, were the other winners of the round, the former winning also at 4 to 1, from Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, while Fraternity was victor on the Yale Club courts over the latter team. The score in this match was also 4 to 1.

Rowland B. Haines, former champion, made his first appearance of the season as No. 1 on the team of Columbia University Club, and defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, the Crescent leader, with little difficulty, 15—7, 15—9. But Frank R. Hanson Jr., staging a comeback this season after absence from the competitions for the past season, was still below his old-time form and was defeated by W. J. Hall after a hard battle.

Gavin Brackenridge made his first appearance also, as leadoff man for Princeton Club, and gave Harry F. Wolf, the United States champion, quite a battle in the first game of their match, Wolf winning at 15—8, 15—1. The second match, between Patrick J. Cohalan and Arnold Wood Jr., was a double event, the same pair being bracketed in the fall scratch tournament. Cohalan won, after a three-game battle, though he was weakening badly at the end. The score was 15—10, 16—17, 15—10. R. W. Georgi, No. 5 for the Winged Foot, was the loser for them, while Leonard S. Green, showing the effects of his hard battle in the fall scratch the day before, lost to J. S. Becker of Yale Club, in the other match of the day. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—FOURTH ROUND

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—7, 15—9.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated Donald Lawsen, Crescent, 15—6, 15—5.
P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated E. G. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—5, 15—9.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, 15—11, 9—15, 15—11.
Frank V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, 16—10, 17—16.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 1

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, 15—9, 15—4.
J. S. Becker, Yale, defeated L. S. Green, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—11.
R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity, defeated J. B. Quincy, Yale, 15—12, 15—12.
L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—8, 3—15, 15—7.
W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale, 15—11, 15—12.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, PRINCETON CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, 15—8, 15—1.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, 15—10, 16—17, 15—10.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton, 18—17, 15—3.
F. A. Sieverman Jr. New York, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton, 15—5, 15—5.
H. D. Wood, Princeton, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 14—18, 15—12, 15—12.

BABE RUTH MOST POPULAR

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17 (AP)—Babe Ruth, the New York Yankees' home run king, is just as popular among fellow baseball players as he is with the public. Ruth, in the annual election of the Association of Professional Ball Players, was high among the men elected directors, polling 228 votes, with Charlie Grimm, first baseman and manager of the Chicago Cubs second, with 169 votes.

TRIPLE TIE IN MID-SOUTH GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 17 (AP)—The mid-south open golf tournament ended in a three-way deadlock yesterday, with Henry Picard of Charleston, S. C.; Al Houghton of Washington and Al Watrous of Detroit tied at 143 for the 36 holes. The three professionals decided to split the prize money for the first three places and not to play off for the title. Each will get $250 as his share of the winnings.

WOMEN TO PLAY AT BILLIARDS

Miss Veatch, Chicago, Faces Mrs. McEvoy, New York, for U. S. Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 — The first match for the United States amateur women's championship at pocket billiards is to be held in New York, Nov. 28 and 29, it is announced here by the National Billiard Association of America. The contenders are to be Georgia Veatch, Chicago city champion, and Mrs. Gertrude Baker McEvoy, the Gotham champion.

Four blocks of 50 points each are to be played, the 200-point total to count. The first day's contests will be at the Dunn and Graham room, and the final at Doyle's.

Mrs. McEvoy won the first amateur title in Ireland and then came to New York. Through a series of elimination contests in which over 300 girls took part, she captured the New York City championship. Miss Veatch, a Chicago school teacher and instructor in all lines of women's sports, including fencing, golfing and swimming, started playing the pocket game in early childhood in her father's billiard room. However, its was only last fall that she went after the game in earnest. After the Chicago preliminaries in which 250 girls competed, Miss Veatch met and defeated the best Chicago had to offer.

A silver trophy will be awarded to the winner of this tournament which will become the champion's property after winning three consecutive title matches.

ARROWS TIE FOR LEAD IN STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	1	0	7	6	3
Philadelphia	1	1	0	5	2	3
Providence	1	0	1	5	5	2
Springfield	1	0	1	8	8	2
Quebec	1	0	1	5	5	2
New Haven	0	0	2	3	7	0

RESULT NOV. 16

Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 — The Philadelphia Arrows, by defeating the New Haven Eagles in a Canadian-American hockey match at the Arena last night, 3 to 0, tied Boston for the lead in the standing. A crowd of 2500 saw Philadelphia score in each period. Bert McCaffrey broke through unaided in the first period in 6m. 5s., after a brilliant sortie down the ice. Paul Runge, former Boston player, accounted for the second goal midway in the second period and Tommy Anderson put over the third goal on an assist from Pratt, with less than a minute left before the final gong. The last goal was questionable, New Haven claiming Anderson shoved the puck into the net with his arm while lying on the ice. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Burke, McGoldrick, Hudson, lw	rw, Collings, Kuhn, Picketts
Conn, Runge, Anderson, c	c, Wilson, Paddon, Whittles
Boyd, Pratt, Phillips, rw	lw, Jackson, Burmister
Nichols, Desmarias, ld	rd, Doran, Pringle
Peters, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Speyer, Radley
Kerr, g	g, Roberts

Score—Philadelphia 3, New Haven 0. Goals—McCaffrey, Runge and Anderson for Philadelphia. Assists—McGoldrick and Pratt for Philadelphia. Referee—F. A. Synnott. Linesman — Healey. Time — Three 20m. periods.

CUBS TO PRESENT MANY NEW FACES

The Boston Cubs, "farm" team of the Boston Bruins, open their 1932-33 home season of the Canadian-American Hockey League at the Boston Garden tonight, facing the Philadelphia Arrows. Both teams are tied for the lead in the league standing at present with one victory and one tie.

Tonight's game is particularly attractive because of many contributing features. The Cubs have several new faces in their lineup and are coached by a new manager, George Boucher, who has supplanted Eddie Powers, now with New Haven. The Arrows invade with several of last year's Cub players secured by trade, such as Eddie Burke, Red Conn, Paul Runge, Jack Pratt and Yank Boyd.

New players on the Cub team tonight will be Dick Benson and Ted Saunders, one-time Springfield forwards; Sheldon Buckles, Frank Ingram and Connie King, secured from Arrows; Alex Wood, goalie, once spare for Chicago; and the amateur stars, James O'Neil and Bob Davie. The old stand-bys are Percy Jackson, goalie; Alex Cook, Harry Foster, Lloyd Klein, Walter Harnott, Joe Jerwa, Donie Weir and later in the season Myles Lane. The spare goalie, Wood, may be in action tonight.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	2	1	0	8	5	5
Windsor	1	1	1	8	7	3
Syracuse	1	0	0	1	0	2
Buffalo	1	0	1	4	2	2
Cleveland	0	2	1	8	11	2
Detroit	0	0	2	2	6	0

RESULT NOV. 16

London 2, Windsor 1.

LONDON LEADING LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 17 — London Tecumsehs defeated Windsor Bulldogs here last night by a score of 2 to 1 in the first meting of the Canadian rivals of the International Hockey League this season. Each club had one tie and one victory prior to this game and London now leads the league undisputed. Gillie and Neville scored for London, and Proudlock scored for Windsor. London played aggressive hockey in the first two periods and relied on a solid defensive system to protect its margin in the third.

VINES AND ALLISON WIN

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 17 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., members of the touring United States tennis team, today advanced to the finals of the New South Wales championship play. Allison defeated the veteran Australian star, John C. (Jack) Crawford, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, while Vines disposed of his fellow American, John W. Van Ryn, 8—6, 6—4, 6—8, 5—0. Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Midge Gladman, also was eliminated from the women's play, Mrs. Crawford defeating her, 6—3, 6—2.

VANDERBILT'S 1933 SCHEDULE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17 (AP)—The 1933 football schedule of Vanderbilt University, with one date open, is as follows: Sept. 30—Oklahoma at Norman; Oct. 7—North Carolina; 14—Ohio State at Columbus; 21—Open; 28—Louisiana State at Baton Rouge; Nov. 4—Georgia Tech; 11—Sewanee; 18—Tennessee at Knoxville; 18—Alabama.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 3, Gettysburg 0.
Bucknell 3, Dickinson 3.
Western Maryland 5, West Point 4.

BY-PLAYS

BADMINTON ON THE BOOM IN SCOTLAND

BADMINTON, one of the most strenuous of indoor games, has become so popular in Scotland that the number of suitable halls is now inadequate. About 250 clubs are affiliated with the Scottish Badminton Union, and the present season brings the twenty-first anniversary of the national championships. This momentous event will be celebrated by a special international match at Glasgow, Jan. 18 to 21, between the pick of England's talent and a combined team composed of the best Irish, Scottish and Welsh players. The match will take the place of the annual fixture between Scotland and England. Divisional championships are held each season in the North, South, East and West, and there is a great amount of less pretentious play enjoyed very heartily by people of both sexes and all ages in the "village hall."

PRESIDENTS HAVE FAVORITE SPORTS

Most of the presidents of the United States have had some favorite sport which became a part of White House activities during their terms of office. It will be remembered that President Theodore Roosevelt had a fondness for lawn tennis. President Taft was very fond of the game of golf, and President Hoover has made the medicine ball his chief sporting activity, and they are already predicting that the White House will soon have a swimming pool, as President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt has swimming as his favorite athletic pastime.

Over 230 Records To Be Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The list of 234 record applications for the year 1932, filed with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for recognition at the forty-fourth annual convention over the weekend, is headed by Eleanor M. Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York and Leo J. Sexton of the New York Athletic Club. Miss Holm has filed her times for 14 performances and Sexton has submitted data on 13 performances for consideration, according to the tabulation made by E. F. Schaefer, chairman of the A. A. U. record committee.

Women athletes this year, however, were surpassed in the number of record performances filed by the men. This has not happened before for several years. The total performances filed were 163 for men and 71 for women.

At least 42 of the 234 marks up for consideration are termed "noteworthy performances" and were made in the United States by American and foreign athletes from England, Italy, Australia, Poland, Finland, Canada, Ireland, Japan and the Argentine during the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

There are 127 track and field marks listed, 98 of them having been made by men athletes and 29 by women. The swimming list is led by the women with 42 marks against 39 for men.

Next in the list of individual performers behind Miss Holm and Sexton is Clarence L. (Buster) Crabbe of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Olympic 400-meter champion, with nine performances up for consideration. Helene E. Madison of the Washington (Seattle) Athletic Club, now a professional, has filed eight marks, and Ben Bangs Eastman, Stanford University quarter-miler and half-miler, seven.

Mildred Babe Didrikson of Dallas, Texas, has filed six marks; Stella Walsh (Stanislawa Walasiewicz) of Cleveland, five; Gene Venzke, freshman in the University of Pennsylvania, Katherine Rawls, youthful Florida swimmer, Paul de Bruyn, German-American Athletic Club long distance and Marathon runner, and Emmet Toppino, New Orleans sprint star, four each.

PITTSBURGH PLAYS NAVY NEXT SEASON

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 17 (AP)—University of Pittsburgh's 1933 football schedule, announced yesterday, reveals that the Panthers will not play United States Military Academy or Ohio State next year but instead will meet United States Naval Academy and Minnesota.

The card also includes a game with Washington and Jefferson, which will open the season and will be the first with the Presidents since 1929.

One Saturday—Nov. 18—is open but Pitt athletic officials said Army, Ohio State and Penn, all on the 1932 schedule, will not be carded. A big eastern or southern college probably will be met on that date, they said. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30—Washington and Jefferson at Pitt Stadium.
Oct. 7—West Virginia at Morgantown; 14—Navy at Pitt Stadium; 21—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 29—Notre Dame at South Bend.
Nov. 4—Nebraska at Pitt Stadium; 11—Duquesne at Pitt Stadium; 18—open (tentatively); 25—open (permanently); 30—Carnegie Tech at Pitt Stadium (Thanksgiving).

DARTMOUTH AWARDS LETTERS

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 17 (AP)—The award of 21 varsity football letters and 29 freshman numerals was announced yesterday by the Dartmouth athletic council. The letter-winning seniors were Capt. W. J. Hoffman of Lock Haven, Penna.; F. P. Branch of Medford, Mass.; J. F. Donovan of Norwood, Mass.; W. S. Donner of Albany, N. Y.; H. L. Durgin of Lewiston, Maine; L. M. Huntley of Newton, Mass.; H. P. Mackey of New York City, and J. F. Trost of Grafton, Wis. The juniors to receive awards follow: Capt.-Elect P. J. Glazer of Memphis, Tenn.; A. C. Baldwin of South Orange, N. J.; W. C. Embry of Louisville, Ky.; Samuel Fishman of Malden, Mass.; D. T. Hedges of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. H. Michelet of Washington, D. C.; R. A. Morton of New Rochelle, N. Y.; W. L. Powers of Newton, Mass.; Irving Silverman of Norwood, Mass., and G. P. Stangle of Hartford, Conn. Three sophomores who were rewarded follow: D. C. Hagerman of Arlington, Mass.; W. B. Clark of Amesbury, Mass., and G. F. Hill of Littleton, N. H.

RUTH TALKS ON BASEBALL

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Concern for the future of baseball was expresed last night by Babe Ruth, who told members of the Norwalk Twilight League that very few star players are being developed for the major leagues. The Yankees' home run specialist, leading speaker at a banquet, said: "Baseball right now is in a bad way. There are very few star players being developed at the present time." Ruth termed baseball "the greatest recreation in the world," and said the future of the game depended on the development of sandlot players.

TIGER SWIMMERS REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17—Candidates for the Princeton varsity swimming team reported to Coach Howard Stepp yesterday for the opening practice of the season. In the group were 17 members of last year's team, including Capt. John W. Dayton Jr. '33. Nine meets are on the varsity schedule, which follows: Jan. 14—Lehigh; 21—Lafayette. Feb. 15—Rider; 18—United States Military Academy; 22—Rutgers; 25—Dartmouth at Hanover; 28—Columbia at New York. March 4—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 11—Yale at New Haven.

TULSA DEFINITELY OUT

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17 (AP)—W. F. Grant, president of the American Hockey League, announced last night that the Tulsa club was definitely out of competition this year, leaving Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul and Duluth to form the circuit. Financial difficulties proved too great a barrier for the club.

Wales and England Soccer Tilt Drawn

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
England	1	1	0	1	0	3
Wales	1	1	0	5	2	3
Scotland	1	0	1	6	5	2
Ireland	0	0	2	0	5	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

WREXHAM, Wales, Nov. 17—The international soccer championship still trembles in the balance, for yesterday's scoreless drawn game here between Wales and England leaves these two countries level on points at the head of the standing, each with one match still to play, and the possibility of success isn't limited to these two nations. Scotland is in third place today and can win the title if it beats England at Glasgow April 1 and if Wales loses to Ireland.

A victory here yesterday would have placed Wales definitely in first place in the final table for the fifth time in history. The Welshmen made gallant and spectacular efforts to bring about this state of affairs and really had rather better of the game. England's team once again proved rather disappointing and left the impression that several changes are likely for the next international engagement—against Austria at Stamford Bridge ground, London, Dec. 7.

Play was fast with good defensive work as the best feature on each side. Hibbs, in England's goal, had an exceedingly busy time, and the understanding he has developed with fullbacks Goodall and Blenkinsop stood him in good stead.

Wales began in fine style and immediately started a bombardment on the visitors' goal. After this the Englishmen pulled themselves together and gave a much better display and several times before the end of the first half looked like scoring.

In the second period play was almost entirely in England's half of the field and there were several mixups in the goal mouth when it seemed there must be a score. In one try the ball struck the cross bar and in another a Welshman shot over the bar from only about eight yards' range.

Twenty-five thousand spectators were present and this figure not only constitutes a record for Wrexham ground, but also exceeds the best attendance of any previous soccer match played in Wales. The summary:

WALES	ENGLAND
Lewis, lw	rw, Crooks
Robbins, il	ir, Jack
Astley, c	c, Brown
O'Callaghan, ir	il, Sandford
Warren, rw	lw, Cunliffe
Richards, lhb	rhb, Stoker
Griffiths, chb	chb, Young
Murphy, rhb	lhb, Tate
Ellis, lb	rb, Goodall
Williams, rb	lb, Blenkinsop
John, g	g, Hibbs

Score—Wales 0, England 0. Referee—S. Thompson, Belfast. Time—Two 45m. periods.

SKATERS TO INVADE NORWAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Four United States speed skaters will invade Norway this winter and compete in the world championships at Oslo and also in a dual meet with the Norwegians, it was decided recently at a meeting of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States. Herbert G. Taylor of New York and Eddie Schroeder of Chicago are two of the four men who will make the trip. The other pair will be selected later.

SOCIAL SAFETY SHOWN TO REST ON UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

trasted with unfriendly competition, Dr. Merriam asserted that "an advance of knowledge that we do not now possess will sharpen vision to such an extent that social organization, government and economic relations will move toward new adjustments."

Idealists Always Leaders

"It is important that the university regard as a primary function honest and sensible comparison of the immediately practical with the ultimate ideal," he continued. "Excepting by accident, no great work was ever accomplished by one not imbued with ideals. Over the ages, idealists filled with enthusiasm for great truths have been the leaders and creators.

"Real strides in human affairs have been due in large measure to their efforts. While machinery of business or of government may be kept in motion by activities that concern things of the moment only, the world waits until men with vision come to perform what has been called the impossible, or to make real the things which have been considered impracticable."

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, in an address at the afternoon session yesterday, declared that the primary remedy for the world's present difficulties was not in the change of economic systems, but "consists in an enlightened public opinion which will demand of our rulers that they seek peace, economic as well as political, and pursue it."

The world is on the threshhold of a new stage of progress in which America must lead the way, Mr. Lamont held.

Not All Lost, He Says

"Many among us, without adequate regard for some of these manifest causes of the depression, are declaring that the whole economic system of civilization has broken down once and for all, and should be thrown into the discard," he said. "Is, then, the answer to be a grand leap into Socialism or a somersault into' Communism? My answer is, 'No.' Before we move in this direction, we can well afford to observe and profit by other people's mistakes, or, perchance, by their successes.

"Is the remedy one great plan of economic organization, something that will surely balance world-wide production and consumption to a nicety and always provide work for everyone? That is the Utopia the world may work toward."

Work in social fields should be checked and verified just as the activities of physicists and scientists are, Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, declared.

"Political science, if it is to be animated by the spirit of science, must be limited neither by the calendar nor by geography," he said. "It must be timeless and spaceless, embracing within its domain the experience of all countries and all epochs."

New Policies Needed

Sir James Arthur Salter, formerly director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations, urged that some means of effectively safeguarding public interest which is compatible with the continuing vitality of private initiative be worked out. Such policies are needed in finance, investment, commerce and in production, he declared.

Finally, a machinery of world government is needed, to coördinate the policies of separate sovereign states and preserve peace, he added.

Such a centrally framed policy in economics and business is necessary to overcome the double effect which individual action in those spheres produces, often creating additional wealth through means which menace some part of that wealth built up by action of others, Sir James declared.

"Man needs, therefore, to create such a framework of law, customs, and institutions as will prevent these destructive reactions of one individual activity upon another. For this task, political government is only one instrument."

The working out of such policies to govern economic and financial conditions is all that is needed to make available to all people "the material basis of a civilization which it has never yet enjoyed except in specially favored areas and periods," Sir James declared.

CHILE TO BARTER BEESWAX FOR RICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A long-cherished hope of Chilean agriculturists that the "California of the North" and the "California of the South" should be drawn closer together has come near realization by a barter arrangement reported at the foreign office here whereby $10,000 worth of California rice is shipped from San Francisco every month in return for an equal amount of Chilean beeswax.

Chilean consular representatives on the west coast of the United States have reported a lively interest there in Chilean products and state that a growing barter trade is likely to follow the first experiment.

TECHNOLOGY ELECTS SMITH

John G. Smith '34 of Saco, Maine, has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country team for next year.

ROCHESTER

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The Editor's Puzzle

22

I bought this house because ~~I was~~ ~~too poorly, namely,~~ it ~~was old, I wanted not~~ ~~in town~~ ~~Sunday~~ a school, and ~~it was cheap~~ within my means. The man who owned the mortgage ~~died~~ ~~friendly enough~~ too. ~~Sure~~ One of the ~~main~~ features are the solid foundation, the large cellar, and the modern heating plant. ~~Near by are~~ A grocery, a garage and church are near by.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Music News and Reviews

Mme. Jeritza in Boston

Boston Opera House—The San Carlo Grand Opera Company presents Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" (with Mme. Maria Jeritza) and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." Evening of Nov. 16, 1932.

Mme. Jeritza won a popular triumph in this, her operatic début in Boston. Although the number of Bostonians who were curious about the famous holdout of the Metropolitan Opera was not quite sufficient to fill Boston's temple of lyric art, vacant seats were comparatively few, and the success was unmistakable. The applause that greeted the diva's first appearance was somewhat hesitant, apparently because the devotees failed to recognize in this sullen, red-wigged figure the glamorous blonde star of Vienna and New York stages; but there were spontaneous outbursts of admiration after the scenes with Turiddu and Alfio, and, at the end, many curtain calls and a substantial tribute of flowers, both of which the heroine of the evening graciously shared with her fellow artists on the stage and in the orchestra pit. Nor was the ovation dependent on that element of professional palm-smiting that manufactures so many triumphs in the opera houses of the great world; it was a genuine manifestation of approval by paying guests.

On the artistic side, too, the performance had its virtues. The importation of Mme. Jeritza into the San Carlist ranks did not, it must be confessed, make for a well-rounded production of Mascagni's masterpiece. Decidedly, her associates were effaced by this dramatic personality and these formidable tones. When Mr. Dimitri Onofrei (the Turiddu) and Mr. Mario Valle (the Alfio) joined their voices with hers, the effect was that of a soprano solo. Probably an organ trained to fill the vast spaces of the Metropolitan could not be moderated at once to the more modest proportions of the Boston auditorium.

But considered as an individual performance, Mme. Jeritza's impersonation had those qualities of dramatic intensity and vocal power which have distinguished her interpretations of this rôle on other stages. If any of her Boston listeners thought they discerned evidences of deterioration technically in her singing, they should be reassured: that is Mme. Jeritza's style. It may not fulfill the highest demands of bel canto, but it is effective in the opera house. Acrobatically, Mme. Jeritza was handicapped by the fact that the church as Boston's stage architects constructed it provides her with a flight of only five steps for her famous fall, instead of the 20 or so to which she has been accustomed at the Metropolitan; but she made the most of those.

L. A. S.

Lucrezia Bori

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, the Boston School for Occupational Therapy inaugurated another series of morning musicales. The artist was Mme. Lucrezia Bori, soprano, with Mr. Frederick Bristol lending assistance at the pianoforte, both as accompanist and as soloist. Mme. Bori offered a program comprised entirely of lieder, thus upsetting the tradition that an opera singer may successfully sing nothing but arias.

Although it was evident that Mme. Bori was at a disadvantage, vocally, she nevertheless gave her listeners some rarely lovely singing. Her voice is of even quality throughout its wide range, although yesterday the top notes were not so rounded as usual.

Of the group by Mr. Browning, "Mirage," which came to its first hearing in Boston, proved a song atmospheric in quality, and "Spooks," also new, revealed the usual combination of oddly disconnected harmonies with which composers contrive to express the eerie element in music.

Mme. Bori's most interesting songs as a group, came with the final Spanish numbers, each of intrinsic value and each sung with full appreciation for text and melodic content. A capacity audience gave Mme. Bori warm applause and demanded additions to the program.

Howard Goding

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Howard Goding, pianist, gave a recital which included the Mozart Sonata in F major, the Schumann Phantasie, Op. 17, "La puerta del Vino," "Poissons d'Or" and "Minstrels," by Debussy and a "Barcarolle" and "Ballade" Op. 47 by Chopin.

Mr. Goding, it appears, may be depended upon to give at least one recital per year in Boston, at which time he presents music of no inconsiderable worth, especially to the student body, which usually hears far too few recitals comprised of the older classics. As in former years, Mr. Goding displayed a technique adequate to the demands put upon it. If at times his too rapid tempi betrayed him into cloudy phrasing, the fault may be easily remedied. In common with other pianists, Mr. Goding found the limpid Mozart a severe taskmaster, but on the other hand, his Schumann was well played, if a bit unimaginative. Nor did Mr. Goding quite strike fire in the more elusive trio of Debussy numbers—with a notable exception in "Minstrels."

Mr. Goding is a serious-minded musician who offers programs both well balanced and melodious, yet to be wholly satisfying, he should not be indifferent to the poetic element which is inherent in the music he presents. A large audience gave every manifestation of enjoyment, and demanded extra numbers.

G. M. S.

Bride of Lammermoor

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was substituted for "Tales of Hoffman" as matinée performance by the San Carlo Company at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon.

And what can any company make of this outmoded form of concert in costume nowadays? There is no opportunity even for operatic acting. The "Chi me frena," the "Regnava nel silenzio" have resounded from disk and radio till one receives them not as old friends but as old bores.

Fortunately for the audience yesterday afternoon, Miss Tina Paggi was in excellent voice and executed Lucia's roulades and tricky little trills with finish. Still, they remain mere exercises in coloratura. One bears their performance with sympathy for the actress rather than the character.

Mr. Giuseppe Barsotti wore the romantic black of Edgar, Mr. Mostyn Thomas the blue velvet of Henry Ashton, and Mr. Francesco Curci the pink-and-gray costume of Lord Bucklaw. Mr. Angelo Canavatto conducted.

Congress to Debate Farm Loan Rates

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17 (AP)—Refinancing of farm mortgage loans at radically reduced rates of interest will be fought for at the coming session of Congress by representatives of farm states, delegates to the annual convention of the National Farmers' Union were told Nov. 15 by Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R.) of North Dakota.

At an evening session Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma outlined his plan for government regulation of farm marketing and urged that "the several farm organizations enlist and coöperate under a unified command."

Throughout the long session of the 300 delegates from 28 states ran sentiment favoring stringent measures to obtain cost of production for the farmer. This sentiment was expected by many to solidify through indorsement of the farm strike activities of the Farmers National Holiday Association.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc.-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Air Journey to Hollywood."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Usport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Collegians; organ.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, 'Amos 'n'Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; Willie and Eugene Howard, comedians.
7:30 "Hum and Strum"; vocal.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Bond Bakers' Revel: Eleanor Talcot; Grin and Bearit; Rines Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, "Music's Relation to the Other Arts," Dr. Walter Damrosch, from Metropolitan Museum of Art.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Cascades Orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Norway and America," Mr. William Morganstierne, Norwegian Consul-General; orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Roger Wolfe Kahn's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: John Erskine; Heywood Broun.
7:00 NBC, Ilomay Bailey, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Marie Dressler; Erin O'Brien Moore; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Bob Emery; Cowboy Band.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 Character readings.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Telegraphic report of Boston Bruins-New York Americans hockey game. Frank Ryan.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior stock company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath: orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Harry Barris' Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Kiwanis Male Quartet.
7:30 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Hill Billy George."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery"; sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Andrew Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; male chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal, tenor.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones' Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
1:45 p. m.—Eighth Annual Conference, New England Council.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Rhythmic Serenade."
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Rice String Quartet.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Josef Hofmann, concert pianist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Grab Bag."
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PATENTED 1931 DeNovo Rug Shampoo by James McComb, 223 E. 78th, New York City, home economy demands; sells 60c, no competition, commission; repeats; sample 50c delivered.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; sample free. P. C. DALE CO., Dept 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to purchase patent incl trade mark for new grilling apparatus; all countries with exception France, Germany and Switzerland. Write J. NIEDERER jun., Speisergasse 27, St. Gall, Switzerland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2000 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO—For sale, downtown, 4-story building, store, 30-room hotel; good investment for out-of-town firm for wholesale branch. MOORE, 7027 North Clark Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.

Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
Illustrated Booklet
Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

STORES TO LET

CHICAGO—Downtown store, 25x80, suitable merchandise or sales branch of out-of-town firm. GEO. A. MOORE, 7027 North Clark Street.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN CHRISTMAS MONEY selling silk hosiery at 49c, lingerie and high-class Christmas cards; excellent commission and bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 561 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON ARMS
144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents
W. F. TAYLOR, Inc. 163-24 Northern Blvd.
Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Pleasant, clean 3-room furnished apartment, heat, lights and phone; private home; adults. Phone 2-5918.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BUTLER HALL
88 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking Morningside Park
Near Columbia University Campus
1 Room Suites, from $45
2 Room Suites, from $65
3 Room Suites, from $90
Elevator apartments, all outside rooms, refrigeration and serving pantries, high-class dining room, solarium on top floor. Tel. UNIversity 4-0200

N. Y. C., 2902 Concourse—4 and 5-room apartments, all light rooms; rents very reasonable; refrigeration. Tel. Ra. 9-1493.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month or by trip; owner drives; reference. Ingersoll 2-2366. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOK REPAIRING

Expert Book Binding in All Branches. Specialists in Periodicals, Bibles, Textbooks. LAUNDER BOOK BINDERY
3 W. 29th Street Mu. 4-3579 New York City

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality service, courtesy; work guaranteed; moderate prices. LA PARISIAN, 306 69th St. Cloverdale 6-1495.

Young's Efforts As 'Peacemaker' For Insulls Heard

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—The part Mr. Owen D. Young took in the last attempts to save two now bankrupt Insull utility holding companies was outlined yesterday at a Federal Court hearing.

Mr. Edward A. Brown, executive vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, said the eastern capitalist acted as "peacemaker" a year ago in negotiations with New York banks which had loaned huge sums to Insull utility investments and corporation securities of Chicago.

Insull Company officials were seeking to persuade the banks to sign an agreement not to sell Insull operating company stocks which they held as collateral for the loans. Sale of the stocks, it was claimed, would have "caused the bottom to drop out of Insull securities values."

Mr. Young was credited by Brown with obtaining consent of the Central Hanover Bank to terms of the "standstill" agreement which, however, failed of fulfillment when another bank refused to sign it.

Mr. Samuel Insull Jr., frequently replying to questions with "I don't know," or "I can't recall," or "The records will show," revealed his total salaries from Insull companies increased from $67,084 in 1929 to $106,249 the following year. Stocks in Insull concerns were declining rapidly, attorneys brought out, while young Insull's salary was increasing.

POLICE OFFICIALS RETIRED BY MAYOR

High ranking officers of the Boston Police Department were retired by Mayor James M. Curley in a surprise order yesterday. They included four captains, one lieutenant, two lieutenant-inspectors, one sergeant and six patrolmen.

Only two members of the department remain who have reached the retirement age, Superintendent Crowley and a patrolman whose papers have been mislaid. Mayor Curley said that he would never sign the retirement papers of Mr. Crowley. The captains retired were: Herbert W. Goodwin, Jamaica Plain division; John E. Driscoll, Mattapan; James Laffey, bureau of traffic, and John J. Rooney, North End.

AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Establishment of an Institute of Comparative and International Law in the United States was urged by Prof. Elemer Balogh, permanent secretary of the International Academy of Comparative Law at The Hague, in an address before the New York University School of Law, Monday.

Local Classified

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsolettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
34 E. 84th St. El. 5-9033

DRESSMAKING

REMODELING-ALTERATIONS of every description, small or large, FRIEDA BLEICHER, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Susquehanna 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers 421 Riverside Drive, University 4-8242, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 7 Evergreen St.—6 apartments furnished; good income possible; selling for mortgages; begin rent free. 59 Prince St.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; cars stored with or without service. 1386 Atlantic Ave., near New York Ave. Lafayette 3-0700.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. Lieberknecht
Propa Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving 23A Harvard St. Brookline
Mass. Phone Lon 7264

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Really first-rate cook for large establishment — Aiken, Florida and Long Island; 3 in kitchen; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply giving full particulars to SECRETARY, Box 426, Roslyn, Long Island.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333. Miss Helen Russell, Founder.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WM. McDONALD & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
Packing—Storing—Shipping
79 Dartmouth St. Boston KENmore 6314

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Enjoy an old-fashioned country Thanksgiving in beautiful Catskill Mountains; church in village; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well-heated, year-round home; built for quiet and study.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet
Phone Ronk 16

PLUMBING AND HEATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Licensed plumber and steamfitter. Please note my new telephone number—Shore Road 8-3410, 227 71st Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

To the Building Commissioner:

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association requests permission to use three engine driver generator sets of 120 H. P. at 140 Clarendon St., Boston, Ward 4, Nov. 14, 1932. It is Hereby Ordered; that ten days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested when any objections may be filed with the Commissioner in writing.

Said petition to be published in The Christian Science Monitor.

EDW. W. ROEMER,
Building Commissioner.

ACTS OF 1907, CHAPTER 550, SECTION 125. "If the application is for anything other than a boiler or furnace, the Applicant shall publish in at least two daily papers published in the City of Boston, and on at least THREE DAYS IN EACH."

REAL ESTATE

HARTFORD, CONN., New Britain Ave.—Attractive double house; ideal high location, southern exposure; priced right for quick sale. VICTOR HELLMANN, 75 Pearl St. Phone 2-8619 or 4-1798.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, The Chester Park, 534 Mass. Ave.—Warm, pleasant rooms with board for elderly people in quiet, respectable home; running hot and cold water. Circle 8822.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., 38 McIntyre St.—Unusually pleasant room, private home; park view; fireplace; excellent meals; transportation; garage; 1 or 2 persons; moderate rate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 292 North—Exclusive section, attractive, steam-heated rooms; best home-cooked meals, reasonable; investigate. Lincoln 9766.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food. Asp. 8243.

NEW YORK CITY, 811 West 137th (Subway)—Sunny single, running water, inexpensive; quiet; suitable gentleman; good transportation; refined home. (Apt. 62.)

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Attractive double room with kitchenette and piano, steam, $10.50; other rooms at $6-$8. SULLIVAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 142 Mulberry St.—One or two rooms, pleasant and well furnished; breakfast if desired. Monroe 6788-J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
In New England for women of refinement, ability, serious purpose, to represent exclusive sportswear house direct to consumer; commission basis. MRS. H. I. BARTHEL, Stafford Springs, Conn.

LADIES' spare time to introduce "MOSTYLE" hosiery among friends; exceptional value, liberal commissions. For particulars write MALDEN HOSIERY CO., Malden, Mass.

LINGERIE, HOSIERY, APRONS — Earn splendid commissions selling acquaintances guaranteed merchandise; unusual values; credit arranged. PHOEBE, 1170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE wants position as cook, housewoker, butler, chauffeur, handyman; references. Write Box S-67, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man, general office work, seeks position; proven ability; location, salary open. Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORMER high school teacher, 36, single, past few years assistant in Maine woods sporting camp; responsible work, preferably out of doors; good correspondent, accountant; adaptable. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE middle-aged lady desires position companion, caretaker; can also speak Spanish and German; exceptional references. Address A. V. E., c/o B. PEARSON, Bronxville, N. Y.

CAPABLE woman will assist with children, sewing, etc.; country-city; write or call. BRANDT, 376 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRENCH-AMERICAN cook wishes position with small private family who appreciates clean, honest work. Write Box C-31, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, ATTENDANT—Canadian woman desires position; has had good experience caring for elderly people. Write 54 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ONE desiring comfortable, well-furnished cottage at a low cost, near Pinehurst, North Carolina. For information address or call at 322 West 106th Street, Apartment 4, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GOODYEAR Means Good Wear
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

We Have Everything Ready for Thanksgiving
Have You?
Whether it's a new, extra long cloth for the table, new dishes, new silver—a new piece of furniture for the living room, or new things for the guest room, you'll find it at
HOWLAND'S

For Smart Clothes
PRICE IN HARMONY WITH THE TIMES
At Meigs Corner MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

WALK-OVER
Main Spring Footwear
Burns Walk-Over Shop
1042 MAIN STREET

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An Entire Building Devoted to Printing
BRIDGEPORT LIFE PRESS
753-755 HANCOCK AVENUE

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WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

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Hall's Home-Made Candies
for THANKSGIVING
MAIL ORDERS WELCOMED
Tele. Greenwich 2606 230 Post Road

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich Conn
Telephones 1800-1801

Christmas Gifts
Only You Can Give
CLAYPOOLE
PHOTOGRAPHER
Tele. 1046 43 STRICKLAND ROAD
COS COB, CONN.

R. S. REYNOLDS & Co.
Silk Underwear
151 Greenwich Ave.

Harper Method Shoppe of Hairdressing
Under New Management
MISS MAGDA HANSEN
Manicure 50c
21 WEST PUTNAM AVE. Tele. 641

Telephone 571
HARRY EDDY
Eddy's Market, 43 Greenwich Ave.

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

CECILIA DURHAM
offers
Handmade and Custom Made Lingerie. Attractive Gifts for Milady's Christmas. Dresses Remodeled by Margaret Johnstone. Tele. 378-R 46 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

REMEMBER!
HOLIDAY TIME IS COMING
and you will find all those good things to eat (at right prices)
at M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Rental Library
JIG SAW PUZZLES
15c to 75c a day minimum charge
A Very Interesting Pastime
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Let Us Show You Our
Fall 1932 Styles in Footwear
Quality has been fully maintained
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

A New Display of
KNIT WEAR
in the Larger Sizes
is now ready for your selection. The new Fall colors are most interesting.
Mlle. ROY, 49 Allyn Street

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl Street
Phone 2-9832

Beroth Bread Shop
559 MAIN 1123 MAIN

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
COKE—OIL
83 ASYLUM STREET Phone 2-1032

MERIDEN

The CHERNIACK Co.
Furs—and New Fall Wear
Distinctive Fall Footwear
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET
Quality Flowers
at
GREENBACKER'S
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 734

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. 949-W
LE GANT—ends that feminine gesture—pulling down the corset!—because it's made of Youthlastic, stretches both ways—$5, $7.50, $10

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

SCHRAFFT'S
Chocolates
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 MAIN STREET Phone 713 and 714

WINTER CLOTHES FOR DAD AND SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

BUTLER'S INSURANCE OFFICE
All Kinds of Insurance
Opposite the Town Clock

Christmas Cards
Select Your Cards Now While Our Stock Is Complete
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

NEW BRITAIN

Men's—Young Men's
OVERCOATS
$12. — $15. — $19.75
Up to $30
Men's—Young Men's—Boys' Clothing—Furnishings—Hats
WUCHERT & LAKE
142 Main St., next to Hoffman's Bakery

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315 where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays. Room 408 MALLEY BUILDING

A New Idea!! *A New Shirt!!*
X-ACT-FIT
$1.55
3 for $4.50
Every shirt has 3 sizes to choose from 3 Different Buttonholes to use.
WHITE BLUE, TAN

Tested and proved by the American Institute of Laundering
J. Johnson & Sons
85 CHURCH ST.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Corner ORANGE

HARVEST SALE
of
GLENWOOD RANGES
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
820 TEMPLE ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Exhibition and Sale of Decorative Linens for Holiday Tables—including the newest importations
LINENS—FIRST FLOOR MALLEY'S

SATURDAY OUTING *and* WEEK-END CAMP *for* BOYS
at Toltec Hills, near WESTPORT, CONN.
Also Camping for Thanksgiving Holidays and Christmas Week
ALL SPORTS—HORSEBACK RIDING—CAMPING—HIKING
Moderate rates include transportation to and from New Haven railroad station.
For folder, address:
Wallace Grave Arnold, Westport, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

The ORANGE LODGE
MRS. C. C. HEPINSTALL
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Low Prices. Rooms. Genuine Home Cooking
388 ORANGE STREET 3-0991
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
'SAY IT WITH FLOWERS'
970 Chapel St.

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
42 TEMPLE STREET 3-5924

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
155 DERBY AVENUE 5-2161

Call 5-3621
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET 6-7475

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
398 STATE STREET

NEW LONDON

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards Gifts Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST
The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

NORWALK

(See Also Westport)

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 815-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
98 Washington St. South Norwalk Conn
Tel. 3201

The Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
YARDS:
149 Washington St. South Norwalk, Phone 652
First St., and Seaview Ave., E. Norwalk, Ph. 53

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk Conn
Phone 456

Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
14 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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For Discriminating Buyers
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205-211 ATLANTIC ST

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Opening Monday, Nov. 21
THE CHRISTMAS Sales Campaign
. . . at MYERS'
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Your Old Fur Coat
Made Into a Smart
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$25
In unusual offer for a limited time only!
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470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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NEW YORK

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ITHACA (Continued)

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Long Island

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QUALITY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION
4 KISSENA BOULEVARD

NEW YORK

Long Island

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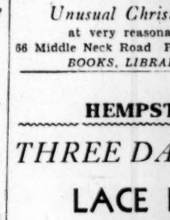

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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$25.00 Worsted Suits . . $17.85
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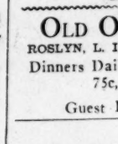

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NEW YORK

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Borough of Manhattan and Bronx (Continued)

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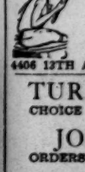

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SCHENECTADY (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Royal Palm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH of the early work in classifying plants was done by amateur botanists whose main occupation was service in the army or navy or in the professions. Such a one was Gen. Roy Stone of the United States Engineering Corps who, during his spare moments in Puerto Rico, collected and classified plants and was the first to call attention to the royal palm now so commonly planted as shade and ornamental trees along Florida avenues. In his honor the genus of palms which contains the royal and cabbage palms was named *Roystonea*. Thus the Latin designation for this tree is *Roystonea regia*.

The trunk of the royal palm (to be botanically correct, the stem) is massive and erect with its girth suddenly becoming smaller in the upper half and terminating in slender green cylinders formed by the sheath of the lowest leaf. The leaves radiate from the central stem in rosette fashion and are from 10 to 12 feet long, subdividing into numerous leaflets in the manner of pinnately compound leaves. The small flowers, borne on heavy stems just below the crown of leaves, open (in Florida) in January and February, developing into small bluish fruits scarcely a half inch in diameter.

Next to the grasses, the palms are the most important plants, and no species is known that cannot be put to some use. The date palm and coconut palms are perhaps the best known because of their fruit. Many of our buttons are made from the hard and bony nuts of the ivory palm from South America. In former days the best fans were made from the leaves of the great fan palms, and small houses were thatched with the thatch palm. In addition to its usefulness as a shade and ornamental tree, the royal palm lends its wood to be used for wharf-piles and construction work, while the outer portion of the leaf-stems is made into canes.

"A recent Home Forum page article told of night herons having been seen on the Fenway. Will you kindly describe these birds in the All Nature column?" asks Miss A. M. C. of Brookline, Mass.

The most conspicuous bit of the night heron is its black head with three long white feathers which hang down to the neck. The plumage is soft and ashy gray with the head and neck black and the breast white. The night heron is about two feet long. It resembles both the bitterns and herons, but has a shorter and thicker bill and has legs intermediate in length. One can see night herons best at twilight. They do not stand still, as other herons do, but are constantly on the move searching for fish, frogs, and other aquatic creatures.

Brevities

Miami News: The difference between a statesman and a politician is that the first is working for the public, while the second has the public working for him.

Des Moines Register: You'd be surprised how long a seasoned spellbinder can carry on after observing, "What more is there that need be said?"

Ohio State Journal: A disarmament conference is when the nations get together and agree to scrap all obsolete equipment.

Detroit News: The biggest football upset would be a Saturday without one.

In Lighter Vein

Business Opportunities

Many of the woolen dresses are trimmed with wooden buttons and buckles of huge dimensions.—*Pathfinder.*

Now for some enterprising dealer to throw in a bottle of furniture polish with every dress!

Passed Upon

"When that young man asked you to marry him," said Mr. Cumrox, "why didn't you tell him to see me?"

"I did," replied his daughter, demurely. "He said he had already seen you and that he didn't find your appearance especially objectionable."—*Washington Star.*

Fruitful Pen

Friend: "Why are you so jubilant?"

Country Editor: "I just received another fine contribution from Farmer Brown's pen."

Friend: "Huh! What was it?"

Country Editor: "A fine fat pig on subscription."

Annoyed

"I shan't trade with that grocer any more," said Mrs. Youngbride, coming from the kitchen, "the pumpkin he sold me is hollow inside!"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Consoling Friend

May: "My fiancé is telling everybody in India that he is coming home to marry the most beautiful girl in the world."

Edna: "Too bad, darling, after being engaged to you for such a long time!"—*Das Interessante Blatt.*

Difference of Opinion

Little Girl (after first morning at school): "Mother, you're wrong about B for Bunny. Miss Chadwick says it's for Bread."—*Punch.*

Pearsons

"The Boss wants you to play a couple of sea songs—nobody's ordering fish and he wants to remind 'em of it!"

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Miss F. M. B. (Arlington, Mass.) asks help in her search for:

A lock for the door of knowledge.
Keys for the elephant's trunk.

Miss E. M. C. (Los Angeles—you moved again?) wonders where she can get:

Tickets to see a window box, a board walk, a horse fly, a bell hop, a straw vote or a mill race.

And from near-by Pasadena comes a complaint from Mrs. A. L. V. because she cannot buy:

A "permanent" for the waves of the ocean.
Paste for the teeth of a gale.
Rollers for the shades of night.
Yeast for the sunrise.
Clothing for undressed kid.

P. A. B. (Jamaica Plain, Mass.) has about given up hope of finding:

Crocheted edging for a blanket of snow.
Sheets for a bed of coals.
A negative of a footprint.
Sails for the gravy boat.
Saxophones for an elastic band.
Acreage in the field of achievement.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ONE of the greatest lessons in life is to learn, not to do what one likes, but to like what one does.
—H. BLACK

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog's Work Recognized

(Hagerstown (Md.) Herald)

Clearspring, Md.

DAN, a four-year-old collie, is a self-made dog who has carved his niche in the world and has assured himself of the pleasant prospect of not having to concern himself about the future.

He has won himself a home for life, guaranteed by the State of Maryland.

Dan, the property of Miss May Cushwa, at the trout hatchery near Clearspring, has grown up in the Cushwa home, where the state breeds trout and bass to populate the streams of Maryland.

Dan's lazy life in the Cushwa estate bored him. He decided to develop a hobby. He turned his attention to his neighbors, the fish, and studied their lives and habits. Soon an idea struck him. The young bass and trout, he found, lived a hazardous life, dodging jays and kingfishers. Dan declared war on the birds that raided the spawn and soon he had made his mistress' hatchery a place to be avoided by birds in quest of food.

As a reward, Swepson Earle, state conservation commissioner, issued an order, and henceforth Dan must be assured a home for life on the edge of Cushwa spawn.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Decline, refuse (W. J., who asks if it is not better or kinder for the minutes of a meeting to refer to a person as "declining" a position rather than "refusing" it)—Yes, no matter if the person "refused," "rejected," "rebuffed," or "spurned" the appointment, the record should not perpetuate any impoliteness. Say he "declined" the office, and let the future have no regrets.

Ravening (Mrs. M. J. M.)—This is the present participle of the verb "raven," derived from the Latin *rapina*, "plunder, pillage." "Ravening wolves" are wolves that prey with rapacity.

Rereward (Mrs. M. J. M.)—This is the obsolete form of "rearward," which designates "the rear guard, the hinder part of anything." Used adverbially, it means "at or toward the rear." "Rereward" is pronounced as two syllables, not three: *reer'-waurd* (*ee* as in *feet*, *au* as in *haul*; secondary stress on second syllable).

Sheol (H. W. S.)—This Hebrew word, commonly translated "grave" in the Old Testament (Gen. 37: 35; I Sam. 2: 6; Job 7: 9, etc.), means literally "hades, world of the dead" (as if a subterranean retreat). It is pronounced *She'-ole* (vowels long).

Saint (H. W. S., who asks the Greek word in the New Testament thus translated)—The Greek form is ἅγιος (hagios), "sacred, pure, blameless."

Paradise (H. W. S., who asks the corresponding Greek word in the New Testament)—The Greek original is παράδεισος (paradeisos), "a park,—especially an Eden" (place of future happiness). It probably is linked with the Hebrew *pardec*, "a park; forest, orchard." The scarcity of trees in many sections of the Holy Land naturally led the ancients to look for an abundance of trees in their paradise.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

22

I bought this house for two reasons, namely: it was well situated not far from a school, and it was cheap within my means. The man who owned the morgage acted freindly enought too. One of the main features are the solid foundation, the large cellar, and the modren heating plant. Near-by are a grocery, garage and church.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I heard the Boss say that he was going to start a "stamp collection", or something like that—
"Hm-m", I said to myself- "That sounds interesting"—
But would you believe it—he just got a lot of old letters from his mother and took the stamps off—
And put them in a scrapbook—
Oh, Shucks!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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EDITORIALS

Two Sides of the Debt Fence

IT DOES not come as a surprise that a first response of many members of Congress and of President Hoover discloses opposition to postponement of the war debt installments next month.

No good can come by merely condemning this attitude. Much good can come by trying to understand it and to reason with it. First as to understanding. It must be plain that congressmen and senators who appear flint-hearted are merely expressing the opinion of millions of their constituents.

Such an opinion has hardened on European misunderstanding of the American position. It has crystallized out of rival attitudes expressed too bitterly. For years Americans have seen their country stigmatized as the hard creditor. They have found themselves forced into a position of defending the theory that a creditor is entitled to repayment. They have been compelled to listen to debtor argumentation on how excellent would be debt cancellation *for the creditor*—argumentation which, to quote Dr. M. J. Bonn, well-known German economist, in his new book, has been distinguished by its "amazing shortsightedness and absence of tact."

Finally, Americans have developed an *idée fixe* on war debts as a kind of defense against the pressure of a European *idée fixe*. Europe holds that reparations and war debts are pockets of the same pair of trousers; if nothing is coming into one, nothing can go out of the other. The United States agrees that they are pockets, but contends, with equal insistence, that they belong to different suits.

This dispute is a classic example of a right coming into head-on collision with another right. For a case could be made out to prove both theses. The American is legally unassailable. The European is factually unassailable. This being the case, it would have been more helpful had Europe shifted its approach to the debt issue and adopted one having due regard for American susceptibilities.

Such men as J. M. Keynes, Sir Arthur Salter and Sir Walter Layton have seen the need. Each in different ways has advised that the debtor countries should be mindful of the central fact in the debt problem: that the United States must pay if the debtors don't. Would that that attitude had governed other discussions! Then, almost certainly, there would have been a softening in the American attitude before this!

The facts of the last three years, and the studiously mild phraseology of the British and French notes, should help considerably to melt the prejudices that have thus grown up around the approach that is again being revealed in interviews with members of Congress. And a truer appreciation of the benefits which would accrue to the United States from more generous treatment of the war debtors is bound to develop a more liberal opinion. But of considerable importance in waiting for this event is the need in the days ahead for individuals and countries to "see the other fellow's point of view" and to take it into consideration in both comment and action.

Hush! The Window Is Open

RADIO has presented some interesting problems in international usage and courtesy in the few years since it became a ubiquitous medium of entertainment. With the installation of more powerful broadcasting stations and the invention of more efficient receiving sets, the allocation of wavelengths became a matter for international consideration and discussion, notably between Canada and the United States.

With that matter settled amicably, Jack Canuck dropped easily into the habit of tuning in on the program of his neighbor below the border. With radio eliminating space, Canadian-American neighborliness became more noticeable, for this listening in on debate, opera or symphony was as neighborly a business as that of Smith, who from his seat on the front steps listens to the quartet on the closed porch across the street, or enjoys the playing of Chopin by Jones's daughter next door.

Leaving the windows open in the summer time is rather a sign that one understands and belongs to the neighborhood. Of course, if the windows are to remain open all the time, the household must see to it that discussions are modified and that harmony prevails. This seems now to apply to Jack Canuck and his neighbor also.

At least, the northern neighbor of Uncle Sam has shown unmistakable signs of embarrassment at the sound of partisan conflict that has come to his ears during the recent political campaign. He has been a rather unwilling and uncomfortable auditor as through the open window have come the voices of Democratic campaign managers laying bare the iniquities of the Republicans, and the rattling of Democratic skeletons by fervent Republican spellbinders.

It has all been most uncomfortable, so much so that the Canadian Government has already appointed a radio commission to devise ways of shutting out American domestic squabbles during the 1936 campaign.

Since the radio window must remain open, there are only two courses to follow. Either this friendly neighbor of the United States must go into the house and close his door tightly behind him while the barrage of campaign oratory is being laid down, or else the southern neighbor, mindful of his open window and its implied consideration, must prevail upon his family of Democrats and Republicans to modify their domestic quarrels, or at least keep away from the window while the mood of debate is upon them. In any event, it is something to be given consideration during the next four years.

Making a Constitution

IN THE appropriate environment of the British Houses of Parliament delegates of Great Britain and India resume today the work of constructing India's new Constitution.

The latest and third Round Table Conference marks the penultimate stage of Indo-British negotiations, and when the forty constitution makers now at Westminster end their task their findings will go to the British Parliament for approval. Thereafter, a select parliamentary committee will take control of the material, preparatory to producing a bill which will enable the British Parliament to determine finally the ultimate constitutional status of India.

The problems ahead of the Round Table Conference are among the gravest that have yet faced the politicians and statesmen of both countries. The chief question to be settled is the nature of the central responsibility to be given in connection with the federation which is to take place between British India and the Indian native states. The issue is one fraught with vital significance, both to Great Britain and India. At previous conferences the general policy of central responsibility was conceded; but the concession was qualified by evidence that there exists a need for "safeguards" for some years to come. There are some who hold that central responsibility with safeguards is a contradiction in terms.

The argument is that central responsibility in the hands of Indians may be overruled by the power of the safeguards, which will be vested in the British. It is the reconciliation of this conflicting issue that will form the chief problem facing the delegates at Westminster.

The obstacle, however, is not insurmountable. It is admitted, even by Indians, that safeguards are necessary in the interests of India. This being so, the implication is that the safeguards should be endowed with a diminishing power, until the political and administrative development of India justifies their complete elimination.

Something of the kind has already been agreed to in connection with the Indian Army, which will be a completely "Indianized" organization at the end of thirty-one years, in the opinion of military experts. It is doubtful, however; if politically minded Indians are willing to wait for thirty-one years to obtain full administrative and political responsibility.

In effect, compromise should be the keynote of the latest conference. In this regard the delegates are fitted for the work. The majority of the Indian delegates are men who view the constitutional question as a realistic problem, and the British statesmen engaged in the conference are in the main men who can speak authoritatively of India.

The Future of the Future

ONE of the interesting things about the future is its location. Perhaps we should be somewhat at sea regarding it if the campaign orators had been less emphatic in placing it. But they have so searchingly "looked forward into the future" that we have come to the conclusion, somewhat hesitatingly, perhaps, that the future actually lies ahead of us.

This being the case, something ought to be done to enable stump-speech makers and others to vary their "forward look" into the future. Nobody, apparently, ever has thought of taking a glance backward into the future. That has seemed absurd. Neither has anybody urged a squint forward into the past. This has seemed equally ridiculous. Even attempts to take sidelong looks into the future have not met with any great measure of success. By whichever way one has sought to approach the future he invariably has found it lying ahead.

When, therefore, one hears the orators speak of "looking forward into the future," he wonders if the speakers are anticipating a change in its position; if they, perhaps, are contemplating surreptitiously sneaking up to the front and edifying their listeners with the results of an occasional backward glance into future prospects. In that case, the phrase, "looking forward into the future," may not be as tautological as it sounds; merely looking into the future—in the future—will have to be qualified if the "looker" is to know in what direction to gaze. Forward, backward and sidewise glances into the future each will have its separate meaning.

In the meanwhile, other speakers will doubtless continue to "advance forward" toward their several goals, "linked together" by a "single unit" of purpose, which will enable them to "ascend up" to heights where they may "still continue" to "advance forward" to the "good benefits" which they hope to reap.

A Plan for Erasing War Debts

SIR WALTER LAYTON, the British economist, has suggested that the war debtor nations should settle their war debts with a lump sum payment. It is perfectly obvious that the countries could not find the money, which at even a minimum calculation would be pretty big, out of their present treasuries. The suggestion, however, does not mean that they should. It is based upon the mobilization of resources from world investors. Debtor governments would float bonds which investors would buy, and the proceeds would then be channeled to Washington.

This way of getting rid of war debts is copied from the treatment that has been partially accorded to German reparations. At the Young conference in 1929 the French proposed such a scheme. It was accepted in part. A portion of the German liability was in due course segregated and sold to investors under the popular name of Young bonds. Germany's reparation creditors got the money so subscribed, and Germany became indebted in that amount to the investors, paying them interest prior to redemption.

In doing the same thing with the war debts, the first point to settle is: How much shall be the lump sum? Revision is practically closed when the answer has been given. For the debtors would have undertaken a responsibility to thousands of investors. They would also have transformed the debts from a status, according to their view, of political debts into one of commercial debts. Their whole credit would then be bound up in the prompt and unquestioning fulfillment of their new obligation.

This problem would be a difficult one to solve. A lump sum payment which would give the United States full value on its original loans can be figured out. It is obviously much less than the total of all the annuities now payable for another half-century. But the debtors want to pay less than the full value; they are asking for reduction, and this would mean a lump sum less than the value today of the remaining annuities.

There are merits in the proposal which should be soberly considered. Outstanding among them is that by this method the indebtedness as between governments would disappear. All such debts are political, whether they are commercial in intent and form or not. And they all have a habit of adulterating international diplomacy. With these war debts in particular diplomacy will be bemused as long as there is an annuity left to pay.

A lump sum settlement would also give the United States Treasury cash at a time when it badly needs it. At present it is living only partly off taxation, the remainder of its income coming from borrowing. Next March, if not before, the state of the deficit might be such as to tempt the Treasury to recommend that this method of putting it in funds and at the same time of getting rid of a bugbear might be well worth exploring.

Back to the White House Desk

PRESIDENT HOOVER has returned to Washington after a trip to the Pacific coast during which he fought valiantly but unavailingly against the political forces which the depression had arrayed against him. He comes back to continue against the depression that battle the effects of the earlier stages of which are already apparent in improving conditions of business and employment. In this contest he has appealed for the aid of the victorious party for the next four months, pledging himself and his political associates to a like coöperation with the Roosevelt Administration when it shall take office. And he backed his appeal with his own action, inviting Governor Roosevelt to join him in consultation upon the French and British debt notes.

It is a happy thing for the nation that in both the retiring and incoming Presidents it has men of the highest ideals of statecraft and the most patriotic impulses. The chagrin of defeat does not deter Mr. Hoover from continuing his efforts for the public good, nor, we are convinced, will any pride of victory lead Governor Roosevelt to refuse the coöperation which is both asked and offered. He has arranged already to confer with Mr. Hoover. If to one shall fall the honor and credit of rearing the completed edifice of national prosperity upon foundations which the other has prepared, there will be honor enough for both.

No more hard-working President than Herbert Hoover has ever occupied the White House. It is characteristic of him that instead of making a leisurely sea voyage back from California he should have returned speedily to his desk. The months that are to elapse before he retires will be full of importance to the nation. The problem of international debts which become due on December 15 is the first, but possibly not the greatest, of these problems, and it is one which can be shared with Congress, which will then be in session.

But what will be pressing immediately will be the problem of individual destitution in the country. Employment is increasing but slowly. Business is reviving, but painfully and sluggishly. The needs of a great number of impoverished citizens will require immediate attention. In almost every section of the land the possibilities of local charity are approaching exhaustion. It has spoken volumes for the courage and self-restraint of the American people that thus far this widespread need has not caused any outbreaks of violence, not even any serious agitation of lawless remedies. This winter will witness the crisis. Confident as one may be of the willingness of the people to endure, there must be nothing left undone by all governmental agencies—federal as well as state—to make continued endurance possible.

It is evident that nothing is further from President Hoover's thought than to shirk the responsibility which attaches to the last few months of his Administration. If unselfish consecration to duty and a precise knowledge of the needs of this critical moment can expedite the return of the nation to normal conditions, that great need of the people will be met.

Editorial Notes

Finland furnishes another example of the manner in which liquor disappoints those who look forward to a large governmental revenue as the result of its legalization and taxation. Sales by the government monopoly dropped from 406,000 liters in September to 252,000 liters in October, chiefly as the result of smuggling activities.

Now that an "electric palate" has been invented for testing the flavor of foodstuffs, we may expect soon to see the up-to-the-minute restaurant advertising its "Ohm Cooking."

Soviet Russia has recently lifted the ban on jazz. What can the people of that country have done now to deserve such treatment?

This may be the last national election in the United States after which "lame ducks" migrate in March instead of November.

Diary of an Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

BERLIN

GOVERNMENT rides at the gallop in Germany today. Down the highroad to a new era? Along old trails to things out of the past? Interpretations of the course of the Reich's regime depend upon the viewpoint of the individual observer. But all will agree upon the speed. All will agree that crop and spur are being applied with purposeful vigor. And none but will admit that the next few months portend vital changes in the voice and rights of the people from the Algäus to the Baltic.

Inevitably dust must arise from flying hoofs. It forms a screen behind which many profess to discern signs of an attempt to change horses. They believe a Chancellor who rode in upon a Republican steed might suddenly appear leading a monarchical charger. The Chancellor makes no secret of the fact that he does not expect to stable his mount in exactly the same condition as he received it. But for the moment, monarchy appears improbable. What is more likely is that the Government may keep the horse, but change saddles on the run.

If it should succeed, Germany would no longer be one of the most liberal republics in the world. It would become a constitutional autocracy—returning to many traditions in vogue before the royal cloak slipped from the Reich's shoulders a decade and a half ago.

For reform of the Weimar Constitution is being drafted with vigor by a Cabinet which believes parliamentary democracy has failed Germany in an hour of need. It wants to do away with "party machinations." It wants to have an end of "chance majorities." It wishes to keep the administration from being the "football of politicians." Its desire is to give the Reich a strong and "independent" government.

Parliament, which in Bismarck's early days was referred to as a "House of Phrases," would be returned to pre-war limitations. Herr Franz von Papen and his Cabinet may not be able, as was the Iron Chancellor, to dictate a complete constitution at a single sitting. But at least they can follow the footprints of the "big cuirassier's boots" which Wilhelm II scorned.

* * *

When Freiherr Wilhelm von Gayl, Reich Minister of Interior, recently outlined the Cabinet's plan of constitutional reform, his voice and his phrases were both well modulated. But in his careful manner and his even more careful words, changes were proposed which touch the deepest roots of representative government in Germany.

For the Reich Minister disclosed the plan to alter Article 54 of the German Constitution. It is a short article, as German legal phraseology goes. But its two terse sentences give the popular elected Reichstag control of the Chancellor and his ministers. The article requires that, when the Reichstag withdraws its confidence, the ministers must resign.

Freiherr von Gayl promised not to impose any "unnecessary" limits upon the Reichstag's authority. But he asserts that every post-war attempt "to create something of permanent value in Germany has suffered shipwreck upon the continual change of the governments which, in the midst of their work, were forced to resign by parliamentary crises." The Reich Minister would free the Cabinet from this encumbrance. Moreover, through the establishment of a second legislative house, representing either the state governments or guild and professional groups, an additional protection would be provided against the "exaggerated parliamentarism" of present-day Germany.

The parallel to the ideology of Bismarck is a close one. In the Constitution which gave form to the empire welded together by the Iron Chancellor, there was "representative, but not responsible," government. The Reichstag possessed a criticizing rather than a ruling voice. The Chancellor, appointed by the Emperor and subject to dismissal only at the Emperor's wish, stood above the effect of an adverse parliamentary vote.

Some simulation of the relationship between the Chancellor of 1871 and head of the state was repeated in republican Germany a few months ago with the appointment of the von Papen "presidial" Cabinet. It regarded itself as responsible to the President alone. The story was told, when it first took office, that the von Papen régime planned to dissolve the Reichstag as often as the house refused to do its bidding. Such a plan was greeted incredulously. It gained weight when a newly elected Reichstag was immediately dissolved when it threatened to take action against the Cabinet. It gains even more weight with the Minister of Interior's recent declaration that a change of the system will be "the best means of future avoidance of too frequent dissolutions of the Reichstag."

Through its reforms, the Cabinet seeks to give permanent and legal sanction to a relationship between the ministers and the Chief Executive which, at present, is being retained through use of the extraordinary emergency authority of the presidential pen.

* * *

There is much in recent German parliamentary history to support the assumption that representative government has not been the success that the framers of the Weimar Constitution had hoped. Stresemann, faced with extraordinary emergencies which could not wait for parliamentary action, was forced to obtain presidential emergency decrees. Bruening, in answer to hostile party alignments, embarked upon an even wider employment of the constitutional article which gives the President virtual dictatorial power. The far more drastic action of his successor was based upon the admitted fact that a majority such as the Reichstag mustered just before the dissolution on September 12, was negative in character, sufficient to pass a vote of nonconfidence, but unable to undertake any constructive legislation.

But there is no small measure of accuracy in the contention that this situation in the Reichstag was the product of attempts of successive chancellors to mold parliamentary action rather than to respond to the line of party development. And credit as well must be given to the parliamentary régime for liquidation of the war, for fighting the battle against Germany's domestic difficulties and returning the nation to a place at the councils of the world.

Chancellor von Papen would be the first to contend that these accomplishments have been insufficient. Declaring recently that representation of the German people in the Reichstag had failed to provide the country with economic security, he inferred that the parties, in thirteen years, had not succeeded in educating the people to "discipline and responsibility."

Perhaps the feeling of those who believe change in Germany's governmental system is not only necessary, but inevitable, was best expressed in the private remark of a statesman who, now that Germany no longer requires colonial governors, has returned to mainland affairs.

"There have," he said, "been too many governmental theorists in Germany. The Weimar Constitution was a delightful combination of the systems of western democracies. There was only one thing the matter. It didn't fit the German people. The task now is to use some common sense and base the Government on something that coincides with institutions, traditions and national character."

* * *

Germany is less than a generation removed from government only by those especially schooled and skilled in the art. It has had less than a generation, under tremendously strained economic and social conditions, to give democracy the sanction of experience. Response to strong and definite authority is still a part of the national life, but the desire for free expression of the popular will has become deeply rooted within thirteen years.

Out of the interplay of these contrasting forces will be welded the Reich's answer to the present attempts to reform its governmental system—to determine whether the steed of republicanism can be ridden with the saddle of autocracy.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Coal for Sale by the Roadside

THE roadside sale of apples and potatoes, hot dogs and hooked rugs has long been an established industry. Now in some parts of Ohio coal has joined the commodities purchasable along the highway.

Better roads up the mine valleys are creating a new and profitable market for Ohio coal. A drive south from Cleveland to the coal belt takes one to a region where roadside signs of coal for sale are almost as frequent as those advertising eggs or Swiss cheese. Sometimes the buyer is invited to dig his own, from a strip mine or one of the many little shafts which burrow into the picturesque hillsides of southeastern Ohio. Townsmen with more leisure than cash are hitching trailers on the family chariot and driving out into the country to get their winter's fuel at pitmouth prices.

There is also a busy commercial traffic. Big coal trucks are the business vehicles most frequently met on the roads in and near the Buckeye coal counties. The Plain Dealer's correspondent in Jackson wrote recently of the brisk revival of the coal trade thereabouts. Many mines long idle are shipping by truck to Columbus, Cincinnati and even to more distant points. Hauls of more than 100 miles are said to be practicable. In Jackson County, the development of this new trade is said to have greatly reduced the relief burden.

Much of this, of course, may be a depression business. Coal in Ohio and elsewhere has long been selling on a distress basis, with prices below normal costs of production. But some of the business will probably be held. Better roads with resulting lower costs of transportation may bring back some of the trade which Ohio mines had seemingly lost for all time. Along with the present campaign to induce Ohioans to burn more Ohio coal, it may be helpful in restoring some measure of hope to many despairing Buckeye communities in the coal belt.—*Cleveland* (Ohio) *Plain Dealer.*

Doles for Dollars

CONSIDER the plight of the unemployed dollar. . . . On the average, $1500 means one man working one year, and there are 10,000,000 less men working than in 1929. . . . To make jobs for men you must make jobs for money.

Just now dollars by the billion are on the breadline in every financial center in the world, just as men by the million are idle in industrial centers. In the Federal Reserve banks alone there are half a billion of them, called excess reserves, getting a free lodging for the night and not doing a lick of work or earning their keep; and for every one of them there are ten loafing among the ledgers and idling amid the adding machines of the member banks.

Most of these dollars are living on a handout. The banks can't afford to pay them much because no jobs can be found for them at the old rates, and it is likely their dole will be cut down some more shortly. The Government is providing practically all the jobs there are, conscripting them through successive Treasury security issues. . . .

What's the matter with the poor simoleons? . . . Every dollar has gained in weight about 50 per cent since 1929, and could do half again as much work in any line. . . .

Some of them have been sleeping too long in safe deposit boxes—hibernating bear dollars. Most of them refuse to accept wage reductions or to take any permanent jobs except at impossible prices and with all sorts of guarantees. The spread-work idea at lower wages doesn't appeal to them, though their keepers preach it for unemployed labor. They had rather take a government dole than regular employment at some productive work with a future. All of them expect unemployment insurance.

Throughout industry there is opportunity and need to put new dollars—the big fat dollars of 1932—to work doing man-size jobs and earning their board turning out products at lower cost, improving processes, developing new products, expanding and rejuvenating sales and advertising effort. Why pay doles to idle dollars any more than to idle men when there is work in the world to be done?—*Business Week.*

Tax Exemption Home Endowment

AMONG the many tax and other amendments proposed in states this year, one of the most interesting is submitted in Texas. Support of state government without levying a general property tax has been an aim in many states. Certain states which managed to get along without levying such a tax for a time were compelled to return to it in consequence of increase in expenditures. Texas contemplates a step in that direction as a permanent endowment for every home in the State to the extent of a limited remission from taxation. All homes of a value of $3000 or less will be entirely exempt from all taxes, if the amendment is adopted, and homes of greater value will be exempt to the amount of $3000. Discrimination in the matter of taxation is a rather dangerous thing, but if there is discrimination anywhere, what is more entitled to it than an American home, especially a modest home? That 450,000 home owners in Texas would be relieved of the payment of $9,000,000 annually is estimated.

Texas, in fact, is submitting nine proposed amendments this year. One, a sort of corollary to the home amendment, would provide that in any election in which authority for spending public money is asked, only qualified citizens who pay taxes may vote.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Globe-Democrat.*

Movies and Morals

PROFESSIONAL moralists have long been holding the movie-going habit largely responsible for the racketeering, the gang warfare and others of the more violent pastimes adopted by the modern generation. . . . Now, however, out of Yale comes a survey which attempts scientifically to measure some of the effects of habitual motion picture attendance on children's characters and achievement—a survey covering hundreds of youngsters.

Children who go to the movies two or three times a week were found to receive lower school grades, poorer deportment marks and to be rated lower in the opinions of their fellow pupils and their teachers than children who go to the movies but once or twice a month according to the test results, reported by Dr. Frank K. Shuttleworth and Prof. Mark A. May. Moreover, the frequent movie-goers were revealed less coöperative, less helpful and less honest on school tests.—*New York Times.*